CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,373—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... } Rs. 21
" Napier Johnstone "—Square Bottle ... } Rs. 20-12 per doz. bottles.
" Glentromie" ... ...
" Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 1891.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	7th Mar.
R.I. PESHAWAR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
R.I. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	4th Apr.
R.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	2nd May
R.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "
R.I. CLYDE	4128	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.

The steamers marked R. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris.	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	12th Mar.
BOKHARA	2955	500	H. Weighell	26th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Apr.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th February, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 240, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April, 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 10th March, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,800	750	1st April '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,800	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE		4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettei	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	24th March '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
2nd March, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	21st March.
L. HISPANIA	S. Abroy	3380	27th "
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Barcelona via Marseilles.
Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 2nd March, 1891.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 11th March, and the

S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 11 a.m., on 7th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 8th March, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

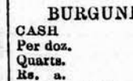
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th March 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passenger" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row. Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.		CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
20 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Chablis..... A favourite White Dinner Wine.	11 0
20 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Beaune..... A fine Red full-bodied Wine.	11 0
24 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Macon ..... Distinguished for flavour and aroma.	13 0
24 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Pommard... This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	13 0
33 0	...Still.....BURGUNDY...Chambertin... This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.	17 8
21 0	...Fine.....SAUTERNE...Barsac ..... A good light refreshing Wine.	11 8
24 0	...Superior SAUTERNE from the Bordeaux Dist... Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	13 8
33 0	...Haut SAUTERNE, very rich and fine..... Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by
THACKER and Co., LD.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for Self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on Application.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.

THESE fine Brandies, from their very superior Quality, have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known Brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs.	65 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy," per dozen	,,	40 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate Aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow, Flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully Matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	,,	36 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	,,	32 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
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GREAT REDUCTION

FOR CASH IN PRICES OF
HAND-MADE TABLE LINEN TOWELS, &C., &C.

TABLE CLOTHS,
STAR OR FLOWER PATTERN,
IN ALL SIZES.

TABLE NAPKINS
TO MATCH.
20 and 24 inch square.

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
COUNTERPANES, TOILETTE COVERS,
D'OYLEYS, TABLE COVERS, SHEETING, PILLOWS, SHIKAR CLOTH, CURTAINS,

REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

TRUNKS FOR CABIN OR RAIL. HAT CASES, BAGS,—HOLD-ALLS.

RELIABLE GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

12½ Per Cent. CASH DISCOUNT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Canvas	27 0	to	36 0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40 0	to	50 0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, to fit under berth	45 0	to	50 0
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS or Imperials	45 0	to	60 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, self-closing	55 0	to	125 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, tan canvas	30 0	to	48 0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38 0	to	44 0
GLADSTONE or EXPANDING BAGS	36 0	to	56 0
HIDE HAND or CARRIAGE BAGS	12 0	to	29 0
COURIER BAGS	10 0	to	14 0
WIDE OPENING BAGS, best hide leather	20 0	to	29 0
LADIES' FITTED TOILET BAGS	65 0	to	75 0
LADIES' MOROCCO BAGS, Sterling Silver fittings	100 0	to	175 0
GENT'S FITTED BAGS	75 0	to	150 0
GENT'S SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES	19 0	to	40 8
TAN or WHITE BAGS, for soiled linen	5 12	to	8 0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS	6 8	to	20 0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS	24 0	to	27 0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy	12 8		...
THE SOLID HIDE KIT BAG	32 0	to	36 0

HOAR & CO., { TRUNK & BAG IMPORTERS. } BOMBAY

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MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BRIDLES,
BREAST PLATES, MARTINGALES, HEAD COLLARS, GIRTHS, STIRRUPS, LAMPS, IRONS AND LEATHERS.

HORSE CLOTHING.
BOXWOOD MEASURING STANDARDS.
VETERINARY SURGEON'S APPARATUS, PATENT CLIPPERS, AND HORSE TAIL SHEARS.
LEATHER AND FELT NUMDAHS, BODY ROLLERS, SURCINGLES, KNEE CAPS, AND SADDLE CLOTHS.

WHIPS
FOR RIDING, DRIVING AND HUNTING.

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.
NEW REGULATION SADDLES
FOR
INFANTRY MOUNTED OFFICERS.
SWORD BELTS WITH BRACES AND SABRETACHES, SWORD KNOTS, AND SPURS
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

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THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.
PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, F. S. MADON & CO., MARKET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.

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REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.

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REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.

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BRAIN PANACEA. One large Bottle of PETER'S POPULAR POTENT PILLS cures without fail all Morbid Conditions of the Nervous System, Deranged Mental Power, Enfeebled Physical Energy, Restless and Irritated Mind, Sleeplessness, &c., arising through Overwork, Worry, Exhaustion, and no matter whatever Cause. Rs. 3 and Rs. 7, free to any part of India, of Messrs. F. S. MADON AND Co. and other Medicine Vendors. Descriptive Pamphlets free.
POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACG. Co., 54, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SELECTED SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES— FROM GONZALEZ BYASS & Co.		Rs. a.
GIBRALTAR	per doz.	18 0
PALE DINNER	,,	22 0
DRY FINO	,,	23 0
VINO DE PASTO	,,	26 0
MANZANILLA	,,	29 0
AMOROSO	,,	29 0
AMONTILLADO	,,	35 0
MARSALA	,,	18 0
MADEIRA	,,	33 0

PORTS—	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SPANISH, an agreeable Wine, per doz.	18 0	10 0
DESSERT, full fruity flavour ... ,,	25 0	13 8
SUPERIOR OLD (Invalid). A very fine Vintage Wine, rich, soft, and delicate, specially selected for invalids ... ,,	33 0	17 8
TENT for Sacramental use, an unfermented Wine ... ,,	29 0	...
SAINT RAPHAEL Wine, invaluable as a Tonic ... ,,	24 0	...

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CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TENDERS for SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, MATERIALS, &c., &c., for the year 1891-92, will be received up to 18th instant.
Forms of tender, specification and other information can be obtained on application at the Secretary's Office, Boys' School, Byculla.
2nd March, 1891.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney and all Blood Diseases. Write or call for Pamphlets of Testimonials of the wonderful cures made, at HORMASJI SORABJI & Co. and
WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
Sole Depot for India and Burmah, 22, Madows Street, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for Immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co. of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at Bombay Stations. Rs. 5½.
AGENTS:—
ROGER & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEA CONCERN
KANGRA VALLEY.

THE BATCH of famous "Chahpore" Brand of High Class TEAS just received, as follows :—

ORANGE PEKOE	Rs.	1 2 per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	,,	0 14 "
PEKOE	,,	0 13 "
BROKEN PEKOE	,,	0 12 "
BROKEN TEA	,,	0 10 "

The Teas are put up in 1 lb. packets, each packet bearing the Proprietor's name and guaranteed pure. Special Terms for Large Orders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 2-8 postage, anna 1.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

A BRAND new Cee and Under-Spring English-built light and Stylish Victoria by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
An English-built new Stanhope with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest back, suitable for one or pair of Horses.
A handsome and well-built English Chara-Banc, with Patent Brake, very little used, and suitable for a Pair of Waiers and four-in-hand.
Carriages and Horses let out by months at moderate charges.
Second-hand Carriages of sorts always on hand for Sale and Hire.
Also for sale best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 and 14lbs.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.
APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.
DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.
For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES	DIVING APPARATUS
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IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft., SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
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Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
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Admission Front Seats, 8 Annas. Back Seats, 4 Annas.

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S. S. NUBIA ..... 3,551 Tons. Sailing 21st March.

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THESE STEAMERS WILL SAIL punctually as above. They carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Passengers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

For rates of Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March 1891.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "LYCIA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL via KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within 3 days of Steamer's arrival. In default, no claim for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March 1891.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members and Subscribers of this Institution will be held on THURSDAY, the 12th March, 1891, at half-past Five p.m. in the Hall of the Framjee Cawasjee Institute, to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1890, and the Report of the Scrutineers announcing the result of their scrutiny for the election of a new Managing Committee for the year 1891.

CHAMPAGNE.

JULES MUMM & CO'S

"DRY"

WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER FIRST CLASS WINE IN THE MARKET.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.

Rs. 56 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 61 Per Dozen Pints.

DRY CHAMPAGNE.

Rs. 39 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 43 Per 2 Dozen Pints.

CROFT, WELLS & CO., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & Co., SUB-AGENTS, HUMMUM STREET.

MORVI RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS for SUPPLY of 500 Tons CARDIFF (Powell's Duffryn) COAL, delivered and weighed into waggons at Bhavnagar, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12th March, 1891, (post Bombay 11th) 200 Tons to be delivered in March and full quantity by end of April 1891. Payment will be made in Bombay on receipt of Storekeeper at Bhavnagar.

W. H. WHITE, C.E., Manager and Executive Engineer, Morvi Railway.

Manager and Executive Engineer's Office, Dated Morvi, 28th February, 1891.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for certain additions and alterations to be made to the NATIVE CHRISTIAN GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL at Byculla.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and Blank Forms of Tender and other particulars obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, duly sealed and endorsed, should be delivered in the Office of the Undersigned, up to 1 p.m., on the 13th Instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 4th March, 1891.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE OR ON SUBSCRIPTION.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on 4th March, 1891 :—

FICTION.	Rs. a.
After Life ; by Elizabeth M. Sewell	1 0
Burnt Millian ; by James Payn (a new edition).	2 4
Bellerne ; or The Story of Ralf ; by W. M. L. Jay	3 12
Gwen Dale's Ordeal ; by the author of "Dandie," etc	1 0
Home Life ; by Elizabeth M. Sewell	1 0
Practical Bachelor ; by Warham St. Leger (Illustrated)	0 10
Royal Physician ; by Virginia W. Johnson	2 4
Two English Girls ; by Mabel Hart	2 4
Two on a Tower: A Romance; by Thomas Hardy..	1 10
Quiet Mrs. Fleming ; by Richard Pryce	2 4
Wee Willie Winkie and other Stories : by Rudyard Kipling	2 4
Witch's Head ; by H. Rider Haggard	2 4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
British Work in India ; by R. Carstairs	3 12
Charles Darwin's Coral Reefs (Camelot Series)..	0 10
Curiosities of Law and Lawyers ; by Croake James	4 12
Encore Reciter, Humerous, Serious and Dramatic Selections, compiled and edited by F. E. Marshall Steel (complete edition)	2 4
Essays in Little ; by Andrew Lang	1 10
Evidence of Christian Experience ; being the Ely Lectures for 1890 ; by L. F. Stearns	4 12
French Revolutionary Generals ; by Major A. Griffiths	3 12
General Booth and his Critics ; by H. Greenwood, M.A., L.L.D	0 10
Golden Lake : or the marvellous History of a Journey through the great Loveland of Australia, by W. Carleton Dawe,	3 12
Idle Hours with Nature ; by Charles Dixon	3 12
Landscape and Pastoral Painters of Holland Ruisdael, Hobbema, Cuijp, Potter ; by Frank Cundall	2 4
Life of W. M. Thackeray ; by Herman Merivale and Frank T. Marzials	0 10
Life in Darkest London : a Hint to General Booth by the Rev. A. Osborne Jay, M. A.	0 10
Murvale Eastman (Christian Socialist) by Albien W. Tourgee	3 12
Pacific Coast Senic Tour from S. California to Alaska, the Canadian-Pacific Railway, Yellowstone Park and Grand Canon ; by Henry T. Fink	4 12
Political Essays ; by James Russell Lowell	3 12
Primitive Folk : Studies in Comparative Ethnology ; by Elie Reches	2 4
Reminiscenses of A Highland Parish ; by N. Macleod	0 5
Web of Gold ; by Katharine Pearson Woods	3 12
Wanderings in South America ; by C. Waterton (cloth)	0 6
NOVELETTES.	
Book for All : A Family Journal for Everybody (Divn. II)	1 0
Lady's Own Novelette and Supplement (Divn. IX)	1 0
Princess's Novelettes (Divn XX)	1 0
Magazine of Short Stories (Divn. VIII) contents, complete Tales, Recitations, Anecdotes, Adventures, Family Quotations, Epigrams, etc	1 0

Terms of Subscription from Rs. 10-8 per Annum and upwards. Further particulars on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take delivery of their Iron, ex the S. S. DRAGOMAN, on FRIDAY, the 6th Instant, otherwise it will be warehoused, and no claim will be recognized in any form if delivery is not taken then.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents, s s. Dragoman.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, and

In the matter of the CLYDESDALE DYEING and Manufacturing Company, Limited, in voluntary Liquidation.

The BANK of BOMBAY.....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for an order for the continuance of the voluntary winding up of the abovenamed Company, but subject to the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, or that such other order may be made as to this Honorable Court shall seem meet and for provision of Petitioners' costs, was on the 3rd day of March, 1891, presented to the sitting Judge in Chambers by the Bank of Bombay, a Corporation constituted under the provisions of the Presidency Banks Act 1876, and having its Principal Office at Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay. Creditors of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before one of the Judges of the said Court on the 6th of April, 1891, and any Creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order as prayed as aforesaid should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated 4th March, 1891.

CONROY AND BROWN, Attorneys for the Petitioners.

(Address) No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690	0 0
" 1885	£983,155	0 0
" 1886	£955,039	0 0
" 1889	£1,104,173	16 10

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,475,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12 4	1884 £5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,250,395	15 1	1889 £6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Country commissions towards buying and selling of horses ill meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and uble harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,

7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	17-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

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TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay, or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

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Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

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JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BORREA COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES WILL CLOSE on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1891, and letters of allotment posted the following day.

F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Managing Agents.

THE BORREA COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.

CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000,

Divided into 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Of which 2,000 Shares are reserved for allotment to the Vendors in part payment of the consideration for the property to be acquired by the Company, as explained in the Prospectus, and the remaining 3,000 are offered to the public for subscription at par payable:

Rs. 20 per share on application. Rs. 30 per share on allotment. Rs. 50 per share one month after allotment.

MANAGING AGENTS:
MESSRS. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., 136, Canning Street, Calcutta.

BANKERS:
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. SANDERSON & CO., 1, Esplanade, West, Calcutta.

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. MEUGENS & KING.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
136, CANNING STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY has been formed with the object of acquiring and working the colliery business at present carried on by a private Company, styled the Sherghur Company, Limited, with the Coal mining-rights of that Company, in Mouzahs Salanpur, Shibdaspur, Rampur and Khoodka, in the Sub-division of Raneegunge, in the Province of Bengal, and all the block, stock, plant, property and undertaking of such Company in connection therewith. The above mouzahs, which comprise a total area of about 4,000 beegahs, are situate about three miles from the station of Sitarampur on the main line of the East Indian Railway, which runs for more than two miles through the property, and the collieries are connected with that railway by a siding constructed by the railway at the expense of the Vendors, the Sherghur Company, Limited.

The Sherghur Company, Limited, though a Joint-stock Company registered under the Companies Act of 1882, is a purely private undertaking, and was started in the year 1887 primarily as a prospecting concern, and since that date has expended a sum amounting to Rs. 95,000 or thereabuts in developing, working, and proving the property.

The reports made on the property by Mr. T. C. Foster, M. E., F. G. S., and the late Mr. E. J. Jones, officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, under instructions from the Sherghur Company, Limited, and the recent report made by Dr. King, Director-General of the Geological Survey of India, at the request of Messrs. F. W. Heilgers and Company, the Promoters of this Company, all go to prove that several valuable seams of coal exist within the boundaries of the property, including, among others, a continuation of the well-known Borrea seam, which traverses the adjoining property of the New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited. Copies of these Reports are annexed.

It will be noted that Dr. King considers "that the reports by Messrs. Foster and Jones are enough to show that these properties are rich in coal and of sufficient extent to be capable of yielding an enormous amount of fuel, which, if turned out at the highest tonnage for India, should last for a couple of centuries at least."

Then as regards the quality of the coal. Dr. King says:—"I think there can be no doubt that the coal (concretionary ball coal) now being worked by inclines and a shallow pit at the southern end of the field, is the Borrea seam. At any rate, whatever name it goes by, it is exceedingly good and valuable coal, and it gives corresponding value to the southern edge of the property. The quarry seam (50 or 70 feet thick) is fairly good coal, parts of it being very good. Looking merely at the number of seams and the quality of some of them, the so-called Borrea seam in particular, the property is an exceedingly valuable one, while it can be worked with comparative ease."

Taking into consideration the fact that this Company's property lies in the heart of the coal-producing districts, and is traversed for some two miles by the main line of the East Indian Railway, it may safely be assumed that the cost at which the coal can be placed in the various markets will not exceed that of the coal produced by the already-existing Companies.

It is estimated that when the Company is in full working order, it will be possible to turn out at least 10,000 tons of coal a month, and, calculating the selling price below present market rates, the Company, on a capital of Rs. 5,00,000, ought, on these assumptions, to be in a position to earn a dividend of more than 20 per cent. The mining-rights are held under perpetual leases subject to the payment of fixed royalties or rents, with a minimum or dead rent in each year of Rs. 10,355.

The titles have been examined by Messrs. Sanderson and Company, and passed by Counsel. Copies of Messrs. Sanderson and Company's Report and Counsel's opinions can be seen at Messrs. Sanderson and Company's Office, No. 1, Esplanade, West.

Applications for shares should be addressed in the accompanying form to the Managing Agents.

If the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus deposit money will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the Contracts above-mentioned may be inspected at the Office of the Company's Solicitors.

F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Managing Agents.

No. 731.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, Dated Calcutta, December 9, 1890.

MESSRS. HEILGERS & Co.

DEAR SIR,—I have examined the coal properties of the Sherghur Company, Limited, which contain what are called the Salanpur, Sibdaspur and Rampur coal fields.

These have already been reported on, first, by the late Mr. E. J. Jones of my Department, and later by Mr. T. C. Foster, Mining Engineer, and their reports are enough to show that these coal properties are rich in coal, and of sufficient extent to be capable of yielding an enormous amount of fuel which, if turned out at the highest tonnage for India, should last for a couple of centuries, at least.

There is one mistake which must be corrected, that is concerning the supposed existence of a dyke immediately south of the Salanpur quarry. This is not a dyke, but merely an out-crop of a strong hard dark coloured sandstone which lies above, and is dipping with the 35 feet seam of coal in the quarry. The borings No. A. 21, 11 & 19, really therefore only struck this sandstone; and had they been carried on down through it, they would have run into the quarry seam. Thus there is no fear of any greater influx of water than that which already exists in the field in the ordinary form of water occurrence.

The borings 9,10 & 29, further to the south, pierced a seam of coal which is above these sandstones.

I think there can be no doubt that the coal (concretionary ball-coal) now being worked by inclines, and a shallow pit at the southern end of the field, is the Boria seam. At any rate, whatever name it goes by, it is exceedingly good and valuable coal, and it gives corresponding value to the whole southern edge of the property.

The East India Railway passes through the property, and there is already a siding, though this is hardly conveniently enough situated for delivery of the coal, which is now being carted to it.

A pit nearer this siding would be a good way of opening up the field, but it would be in the seams of coal which lie below the so-called Boria seam, and if carried deep, it should strike the very thick seam which shows in the quarry outcrop.

The so-called Boria seam can only be worked by pits on the southern edge of the property. It is the best coal in the properties.

The quarry seam (50 or 70 feet thick) is fairly good coal, parts of it being very good.

Looking merely at the number of seams and the quality of some of them, the so-called Boria seam in particular, the property is an exceedingly valuable one, while it can be worked with comparative ease.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

WILL. KING, Director, Geological Survey of India.

P.S.—I have omitted to mention in foregoing report that the so-called Boria seam extends from Solanpore through Rampore into Khoodka, and probably throughout that Mouzah, a distance of about 2½ miles.

WILL. KING, Director, Geological Survey of India.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Managing Agents,
BORREA COAL COMPANY, LIMITED,
136, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,—I beg to enclose a Cheque for (Rs.) Rupees ——— being a deposit of Rs. 20 per share on shares in the Borrea Coal Company, Limited, and I request you to have allotted to me that number of Shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the balance of Rs. 80 per Share as provided by the said Prospectus, and I authorize you to have me registered as the holder of the said Shares.

Yours faithfully,

Signature _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
Dated 1891.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Has the most effective check-repeating action extant.

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None Genuine unless bearing the Name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART, in full.

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Carries a Guarantee of 5 YEARS for any Climate, a risk which no Firm in INDIA has ever cared or dared to run.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is sold for Cash Rs. 780. One year, Rs. 72 per month; two years, Rs. 38.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has an Ivory Medallion with the following Inscription:—Built expressly for the Climate of India by Order of

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD, Acting Manager.

Bampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors, J. BUCHAN, Manager

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per Annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the Exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

JAMES GREENWOOD, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund.....$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on Application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Inglo) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons spent up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cookin, M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonld, R. A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to Memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din-Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887.

"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk Williams, Esq; Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of M ail Day.

INSURANCES.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED IN THE EAST.

Has its Funds invested in Government Paper and other First-Class Securities.

Has returned to Policy-Holders during the last 50 years an average of 47½ per cent. annually in Cash Bonuses.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH A RESULT.

CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co., Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST, Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACIL

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, 5 p.m.
Championship Matches at Lawn-Tennis, 5 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5 to 10 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society, Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Departure of Lord Harris for Nassik, 7 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Osburgha (barque), from Mauritius ; and Landaura (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Indramayo (s), for Antwerp ; Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c. ; and Glen Caladh (barque), Chittagong.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The barque Glen Caladh left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Indramayo left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 28th February, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 1,93,764, in total earnings.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Society, to be held this afternoon, Mr. W. R. Macdonell will read a paper on the MS. of Dante's Divina Commedia, in the Society's Library.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand at 5-45, this evening :—

Polka Militaire	En Garde	Waldteufel.
Overture	Rosamunde	Schubert.
The Lost Chord	... ...	Sullivan.
Valse	Maid of the Mill	Liddell.
Selection	Gerusalemme	Verdi.
Quadrille	The Duke of Fife	Wood.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE BENI-ISRAEL CULTURE SOCIETY AND THE BENI-ISRAEL LIBRARY.—The second annual meeting of the above Society and the opening of the Library connected with the Society was held on Sunday evening, 1st March. There was a large and influential attendance. The chair was occupied by B. B. Nagarkar, the Principal of the Shivajee High School. Among the present were Rev. J. H. Lord, Messrs. Joseph Ezekiel, J. P, Samuel Moses, Moses Elijah, Benjamin Abraham, Joseph Samuel Dhokarkar, Abraham Aaron Kehimkar, B.A., Abraham Jacob Talegaokar, Rev. S. B. Lotlikar and others. The Society expressed its thank to Khoja Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy for giving the Society the use of the hall of the school for the anniversary. The Secretary of the Beni-Israelite Society acknowledges with thanks the following donations received during the year 1890 towards the funds of its Library :—The Anglo-Jewish Association, London, Rs. 129-11-9 ; Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Bombay, Rs. 25 ; Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Rs. 15 ; Pandita Ramabai, Rs. 10 ; Dr. Moses Samuel Divekar of Aden, Rs. 56-6, the Beni-Israel community, Rs. 55 ; donations Rs. 18.

THE KHAMBEKAR STREET POISONING CASE.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Courts Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Acting Superintendent Cobb charges Buchoo Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed and his wife Rehamatbai with poisoning Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed, Mowladina Noormahomed, Karimabai (mother of the first two deceased), Halimabai (wife of the second deceased), and Fatma, all of whom died suddenly under mysterious circumstances, in Khambekar Street on the night of the 21st of January last. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown ; Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Dharamsey, solicitor, defended the accused.

Bala Narayen, a money-lender, gave evidence, from which it appeared that the accused Buchoo Hajee owed him Rs. 1,100. Four or five days previous to the death of Hajee Abdoola witness had threatened the accused with a civil suit if he neglected to repay the debt in a certain time. The accused entreated the witness not to file any suit against him, promising to return the sum of Rs. 1,100 in four or five days.

Ganesh Oode deposed to the effect that the first accused Buchoo owed him Rs. 1,800.

Acting Superintendent Cobb gave evidence, which was similar to that given by Inspector Nolan on a previous occasion. He added that he had searched the house of the accused to find out if there was any poison in the house. On searching a cupboard, the key of which was with the accused Buchoo, he came upon currency notes, gold and silver ornaments and other articles, to the aggregate amount of Rs. 7,000. He found in a room next to the kitchen two earthen pots of milk, which he sent to the Chemical Analyser for examination. He arrested both the accused on the 2nd of February last.

At this stage Mr. Little intimated that at present he had no evidence to offer against the second accused. He asked for an adjournment of the case in order to enable the police to make further inquiries.

Mr. Carnac opposed the application and renewed the application for bail on behalf of both his clients. The Magistrate refused to enlarge the first accused on bail, but ordered the second accused to be liberated on bail in two securities for Rs. 2,500 each.

The case stands adjourned until Thursday, the 12th inst.

DEPARTURE OF H. M'S. TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS, Captain C. P. G. Hicks, will sail to-day for England, with 53 officers, 11 ladies, 14 officers' children, 1,061 European rank and file, 50 women, and 123 children. The following are the names of the officers and their families :—

Col and Mrs C J Bromhead, Beng S W Borderers
Col and Mrs J C Martelli, Beng Royal Artillery
Brig Surgeon J Y Donaldson, Ms Med Staff
Brig Surgeon and Mrs J H Hughes and four children, Beng Med Staff
Major and Mrs F M Reid, Beng High L I
Major and Mrs J W Thurburn and two children, Beng Royal Engrs
Major W J Baddeley, Ms Royal Engrs
Major and Mrs H O'B Owen, Bo R A
Captain F Gordon Mackenzie, Beng 2nd D Guards
Captain H C Wylly, Beng Derby L Regt
Captain and Mrs J Burn-Murdock and daughter, Bo R E
Captain J F M Fawcett, Beng 5th Lancers
Captain and Mrs H D Love and child, Ms R E
Surgeon W H Bean, Ms Med Staff
Surgeon J H Daly, Beng Med Staff
Surgeon J Daly, Beng Med Staff
Captain H C Legh, Ms 4 K R R Corps
Captain W J A Beatson, Beng R A
Captain C J H Sitwell and child, Beng Manchester
Captain G A Carleton, Bo R Lanc Regt
Captain C A R Browne, Beng R E
Capt W A Allen, Beng Staff Corps
Capt E E B Oldfield, Beng North Fusiliers
Capt J H Wilkins, Beng Rifle Brigade
Capt H L Jenkinson, Beng R A
Capt B W Cracroft, Beng Staff Corps
Rtdg-Mr and Mrs G Mathews and 4 children, Beng D Guards
Lieut E C Tidswell, Bo Lanc Fusiliers
Lieut and Mrs H J Elphinstone, Beng High L I
Lieut W D Sellar, Beng K O S Bord
Lieut A L Walker, Ms R A
Lieut J H Armstrong, Bo York and Lanc Regt
Lieut S B Grimston, Beng Staff Corps
Lieut A McConaghy, Beng Staff Corps
Lieut J P Hill, Bo Staff Corps
Lieut S T B Lawford, Bo R Fusiliers
Lieut J F Kelly, Beng S W Bord
Lieut F T S Scoones, Bo R Fusiliers
Lieut H J H Winwood, Beng R A
Lieut M J W Pike, Beng R Irish Fusiliers
Lieut L S B Dunbar, Ms Bedford
Lieut P Regan, Beng Ord Dept
Lieut F L de V Stokes, Bo R Lanc Regt
Lieut C L Muriel, Bo Middlesex
Lieut J Going, Beng So W Bord
Lieut C V M Sarel, Beng North Fusiliers
Lieut H Isacke, Beng North Fusiliers
Lieut H B O Coddington, Ms Hampshire
2nd Lt C H Davies, Beng Staff Corps
2nd Lieut F H Pigon, Ms Hampshire
2nd Lieut T H O'Brien, Bo North Lanc
2nd Lieut A M Pirie, Ms 21st Hussars
2nd Lieut H S Ainslie, Beng North Fusiliers
2nd Lieut C Y Isacke, Bo Connaught R
Wife of 2nd Lieut C B Thornhill, Bo R A

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship doubles 1st tie, at 5 p.m. to-day.

4th Rifles... Barton and Jenney. vs. Clarke and Jacob. G. I. P Ry.

Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship, singles 2nd tie.

A. E Barton, 4th Rifles, beat A. K. Oliver 6-3, 3-6, 6-5

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask our Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

A CAPTAIN AND HIS CREW.

JAMES SCOTT, described as a fireman on board the s. s. Lansdowne Tower, now riding in the stream, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, in answer to a summons taken out against him by Captain Andrew Laurie, the master of the ship, charging him with desertion and wilful disobedience of lawful commands, on the morning of the 10th of January. Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the defence. Prisoner in answer to the magistrate as to whether he admitted the charge denied it, but added that he was willing to go back to duty provided there was a crew of white men on board instead of a crew of coolies.

Mr. Burder said his client had got his discharge from the ship. He thought the captain was answerable for leaving him in Bombay without any means of support. Scott got a receipt from the captain who let him go without getting proper articles signed by Mr. Walker, the Shipping Master.

Captain Andrew Laurie, who was called, said : I arrived here on the 1st inst. from Calcutta, calling at ports along the coast. James Scott, the accused, is a fireman, and he signed articles in England on Oct. 13, 1890, at North Shields. My ship first arrived about the middle of November last, and I again proceeded to Calcutta by the coast towards the end of the month. On our arrival in Bombay on Jan. 7 of this year, the accused came to me with the other firemen and requested to be paid off. I told him I had no objection provided the Shipping Master was agreeable. The Shipping Master said he could not agree to the men being paid off unless I found them passages home. I agreed to this, and for that purpose the men were brought on shore with their effects and placed in the Sailors' Home. On proceeding to the Shipping Office the whole of the men refused to accept their wages. The men were accordingly placed on board again. The 9th of January was sailing day, but owing to this dispute it was put off till the 10th. Early on the morning of the 10th, Mr. Berry, the Chief Engineer, came and reported to me that the whole of the firemen including Scott, refused duty. I ordered the men to go below and get up steam. This they refused with one exception. I hoisted the police flag and sent my boat with the third officer to the police hulk, requesting police attendance. The men refused duty in the presence of the police officer who advised me to obtain summonses against them from a Magistrate. The men went ashore of their own accord. As it was too late I did not get the summonses. The vessel was shifted from opposite the Cross Island to off the Apollo Bunder. I waited till just before sundown and, finding no signs of the men coming on board and being already twenty-four hours behind my sailing date, I proceeded to sea without any of my firemen. Previous to my sailing I wrote a letter to the Inspector of the water police, advising that certain of my men had deserted. On my return here on the 1st instant I immediately applied for a summons against the accused, who was the only one of my firemen left in Bombay that I knew of.

Cross-examined : I had a fireman named Nelson. The ship has not been sold to the Asiatic Company since she first arrived. I received no orders to ship a native crew. I think, according to my articles, ten is the complement of firemen I should have on board. When the fireman refused work on the morning of the 10th of January, they included John Lament, the donkeyman, M. Conray, M. Burke, James Scott, the accused, Robert Strong, W. Nelson, Peter Burke, Anthony Burke, W. Thompson, and William Bayes. We had native firemen as well as Europeans. We were double manned. One native fireman that I had shipped at Colombo deserted on our arrival in Bombay, I had not ten European firemen aboard. I still stick to my word that only one fireman was willing to do his duty. Previous to my going ashore on the 10th I understood that the firemen had gone ashore. I was two or three hours at Mr. Walker's after his office opened.

Did you not pay for ten dinners at the Imperial Hotel ?—I paid for a dinner. The men came to me and said that they were so long on shore that they were famishing. I told them they might get some reasonable refreshments and I would pay for them. I can't remember the amount I paid for their dinners.

Mr. Burder : Are you willing to provide a passage home for the accused ?—I am willing to take him on board. The destination of the ship is immaterial as the accused signed for two years. The reason why the men refused to accept their discharges was because I would not pay the wages up to the date when they would arrive in England.

Captain Lawrie : In regard to this dinner on the 9th of January, they all went to the Sailors' Home and had their meals there, for which I paid. I also paid for their effects coming ashore on the 9th and being sent back again on the evening of the 9th. On our arrival in Bombay all these firemen came to me and said they were sick, and that they were not able to work and wished to leave the ship, and they agreed that if the Shipping Master gave permission that they would accept their wages up to date. When we proceeded to the Shipping Office they declined to accept them.

William Ralph Stewart, chief officer of the Lansdowne Tower, deposed to being present on board on the morning of the 9th, when the accused and the other men refused duty. Witness corroborated the Captain's statement.

Cross-examined : The reason the firemen gave for refusing duty was because they considered their work too heavy. We had two crews on board, a European and a native one.

Horatio Carter, the second officer, gave corroborative evidence.

Edward Berry, the chief engineer, next called, said : After we got in here four or five of the firemen said they were sick. Some of them said they were greatly troubled with diseases of the heart. The doctor was called and examined them. (Laughter.)

After hearing further evidence the Magistrate acquitted the accused of the charges of desertion and disobedience of lawful commands and ordered, on the application of Mr. Burder, a summons against Captain Lawrie, charging him with leaving James Scott, his articled seaman, in a foreign port, &c., under sections 4 of Act 13 of 1876 ; and 41 of Act 1 of 1859 ; 205 and 207 of the Merchant Shipping Act.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

THE following are the exact terms of the decision in the Sylvia case :—"This is an appeal from the decision of the Stewards of the Lucknow meeting disqualifying Sylvia, the winner of the Civil Service Cup, for not carrying the 3lb. penalty imposed by the condition,—winners of Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate to carry 3lb. extra. The question is, whether in computing the aggregate sum, races the value of which was less than Rs. 200 are to be included. If they are included the disqualification is right, as Sylvia won three such races in England and the aggregate sum is exceeded. If they are excluded, the aggregate sum is not reached, and the disqualification is consequently wrong. We must read the condition to be winners of one or more races of the value of Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate to carry 3lb. extra, because the word winner is always use to denote the winner of a race, and we have no doubt that the condition was only intended and understood to apply to ponies which had won races of that aggregate value. The difficulty in construing the condition arises from the use of the term 'winners' which bears a special meaning from the omission to state the value of the races to be taken into consideration in computing the aggregate sum and from the terms of Rule 25 (1), which provides for the computation of the winnings of a horse during any stated period. There is here no stated period, and the winnings of a horse may include prizes won in races for winning which he would not be called a winner. Whatever the words in the condition may mean literally, they must of course be strictly construed with reference to racing rules applicable to them. Having regard to the definition of the term' a winner' and the construction which has always been put upon it, we must hold that the term as used in the conditions of the Civil Service Cup, which is not confined to maiden ponies, means a winner of a race of the value of Rs. 200, and only applies to winners of races of that value. Consequently, in computing the aggregate sum, races the value of which was below Rs. 200 must be excluded. Rule 25 (1) does not in our opinion apply to the conditions of the Civil Service Cup. If it was intended to make that rule applicable, appropriate words should have been used and the use of terms which have a special meaning should have been avoided. We do not think that Rule 29 bears the construction which the Lucknow Stewards have put upon it. It merely provides that races of a less value than Rs. 50, which are really unrecognised races, shall not be taken into account in computing the winnings of a horse, and this rule would apply even if the conditions of the race provided to the contrary. In our opinion Sylvia is not disqualified and must get the race."

JUDGE BRISTOWE, who was some time ago shot at by a disappointed suitor, and whose life was at one time despaired of, appeared on February 9 in the lobby of the House of Commons. Mr. Bristowe, formerly member for Newark, found many old friends by whom he was warmly welcomed, and congratulated on what appears to be a complete recovery.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

RE BABOO BHOGA MAHIMWALLA.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of an opposing creditor, applied for a postponement of the hearing on the ground that the insolvent had not made up all his books of accounts. The insolvent, who appeared in person, stated that he would be able to make up the books within a week. His lordship adjourned the hearing till the 8th April next.

RE RAMNARAYEN LACHMANDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, on behalf of two of the insolvents, Madan Gopal and Vithaldas, asked for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the other insolvent to show cause why the order of adjudication, granted on the 28th November last, should not be revoked. It was stated that the learned counsel's two clients had dissolved partnership with the insolvent so far back as 1887. The learned counsel also asked for a postponement of the hearing of the rule *nisi*, granted against his clients for contempt of Court in not filing their schedules within thirty days. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, consented to a postponement. His lordship granted both the applications.

RE RAWAJEE PRABHAKAR.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an interim order. Mr. G. Kothare, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application, but as no affidavit had been filed by the learned counsel's client the application was refused ; and the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE ABDOOL RAHIMAN MAPLA.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule *nisi* granted by his lordship on the 17th ult., calling upon the creditors to show cause why the case should not be restored to the board. Mr. Manker opposed the application on behalf of a creditor, but after some discussions, his lordship made the rule absolute.

RE GOCULDASS NENSEY.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of Luckhmidass Khimjee, a creditor, asked for rule *nisi*, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the order of discharge should not be set aside, and the case should not be restored to the board. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE JAMNADAS VANDRAVANDAS.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE MANEKJEE EDULJEE TODIWALLA.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for a postponement of the hearing for a month on the ground that his client had settled with all his creditors except one, with whom negotiations for a settlement were progressing. The opposing creditor appeared in person and consented to a postponement, which was granted.

RE KHETSEY BHOWAN THUCKER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a postponement of the rule granted by the Court on the 23rd ult. ; and as there was no opposition, the application was granted.

RE COOMBHAR KHIMA DEWA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE DYAL KUTCHRA.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order, with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE RAMDAS DAMODHUR.

The liabilities of this insolvent amounted to Rs. 1,46,000, and the schedule showed that he had been trading very recklessly. There was no opposition ; but his lordship, after looking at the unsatisfactory nature of the schedule, postponed the insolvent's discharge for a year.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of Velljee Jevandas and Abba Fatch Mahomed were dismissed for want of prosecution.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Luchman Binda Purdesee ; Adurjee Eduljee; Tricam Khetsey and others ; Abdoola Cadarbhoy ; Vithal Raghunath Gola and another ; Adamjee Lukmanjee ; Shaik Mahomed Shaik Jamal and others : Jamnadas Ramdas Sonee ; Goolam Mohideen and others ; Ethoo Essoo ; Tribhowundas Harichand ; and Bhugwandas Velljee.

A DISHONEST PEARL MERCHANT.

RE BHAICHAND DAYABHOY.

His lordship delivered judgment in this matter. Mr. Vicajee appeared for the insolvent ; and Mr. Manker, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Unwalla, appeared for the opposing creditors, Messrs. Todd, Durant and Co.

His lordship said that, in this case, the insolvent, a pearl merchant, sought relief in respect of liabilities which amounted to Rs. 5,49,948-5-8. The hearing of the case had occupied the Court three days. In his lordship's opinion, the burden of proving that he was entitled to relief lay upon the insolvent. It was not to be inferred, because Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. and other creditors did not oppose the discharge of the insolvent, that therefore he had behaved fairly and honestly towards them. Insolvent gave his age as 25. His schedule embraced transactions for which insolvent's father, who died in June, 1889, was responsible, and not the insolvent. The latter was 13 or 14 years old when his father commenced his business, and therefore he was not probably his father's partner. But it appeared that all the large transactions referred to in the schedule took place after his father died. Insolvent professed to be unfamiliar with accounts ; but his lordship remarked that a man in the insolvent's position was bound to keep his accounts properly. When his father died, he left debts to the extent of Rs. 50,000 ; and the insolvent had not a pie of his own when he continued his father's business. There was no doubt that he had not accounted for large sums of money which he received from several European firms by way of advances. He was said to have sent Rs. 50,000 to Surat, about which no account whatever was given except that the money was sent to purchase cotton. There was also another sum of Rs. 48,000 to the credit of the pearl account, which was not accounted for. Insolvent was bound to show what he did with those monies ; and he had not produced account books of his personal account. An attempt was made on his behalf to show that the losses were due to a sudden fall in the price of pearls. The insolvent commenced business with less than nothing. His lordship thought it was proved that he had concealed some of his books of account, that his schedule was false and fictitious, and that he was guilty of reckless trading. He had clearly brought himself within the meaning of section 50 of the Act ; but his lordship thought that the ends of justice would be satisfied if he dismissed the petition with costs. The petition was accordingly dismissed.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

296-90—Wadia and G—C P Quiny vs Narayen Hiraji—M H Khan—Part heard.
355-89—Ardesir, H and D—Jamilabebee vs Hajee Syed Imadoodin and others—M H Khan—Part heard.
211-90—In person—A pauper—Purshotum Lukhmon and others vs. Bai Rodeonal and others—Chitnis, M. and M., and B. V. N. Kirtikar.
633-90—Payne, G and S—Shivjee Dhurmajee vs Limbabai and others—Chalk, W and S, and T and D, &c.
159-88—Payne, G and S—Shaik Abdool Aziz bin Mazi vs Jamadar Golab bin Nassur—Crawford, B B and B.
333-90—Tyabji and D—Tarachundas Luckmidas vs Girdharsing Nundram—Macfarlane, E and H.
600-90—In person—A pauper—Rambin Luxuman Talo vs. Venkappa Morarji Ghodker and others—In person.
408-89—Shamrao, P—Mayabhai Premabhai and another vs Lukhmidas Khimji—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

282-88—Conroy and B—Khatoobai vs Kazi Rahimtula bin Kazi Fatay—Macaulie, S, F and N—Part heard.
676-90—Crawford, B B and B—Syed Abdool Hak Karmalkar vs C Norman and others—Conroy and B and C L and O
571-90—T A Bland—Mariambai and another vs Esmail Hussonjee and others—Tyabjee and D and in person.
572-90—T A Bland—Mariambai and another vs Esmail Hussonjee and others—Tyabjee and D and in person.
220-90—Crawford, B B and B—Nundoo Dossa vs Sooanderdas Dossa and others—Conroy and B.
331-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Bai Gunga vs Hurjeewan Yussonjee—Little, S F and N.
420-90—D S Garud—Goolabbai vs Narsingdas Ramnarayen and others—Pestonjee and R, and J B D and K.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1891.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·869
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·5
Dew Point	69·1
Relative humidity of Air	69·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·2
General Directions of Wind*	N, NNW, N, ESE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	326

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces left Jubbulpore on Saturday night to inspect the collieries at Umaria. He returned next evening and proceeded to Pachmarhi, where he will remain during the hot weather.

HONGKONG AND SHANGAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE following is the fifty-first report of the court of directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders held at the city hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 28th February :—

To the proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Gentlemen, the Directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Bank, and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1890.

The net profits for that period, including $148,302·94 balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to $1,715,743·39, of which after taking out remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation $1,705,743·39.

From this sum, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and ten shillings per share, on the old share, and eleven shillings and three pence per share on the new shares, which at 4s. 6d. will absorb $450,000, and a bonus of one pound and ten shillings per share on the old shares and eleven shillings and three pence per share on the new shares, which will absorb $450,000.

The difference in exchange between 4s. 6d. the rate at which the dividend and bonus are declared, and 3s. 5d. the rate of the day, $285,365·85.

They recommend transferring $300,000 to the credit of reserve fund, which, with instalments of premium on new shares, $1,706,596·31, will then stand at $6,806,596·31.

They also recommend writing off Bank Premises Account the sum of $100,000.

The Balance $120,377·54 to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

Mr. J. S. Moses has been appointed Chairman for the year 1891, and Mr. St. C. Michaelsen, Deputy Chairman. The honourable A. P. MacEwen having resigned on leaving the Colony, the Directors have invited Mr. C. J. Holiday to join the Board ; his appointment requires confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. W. H. Forbes, Mr. H. L. Dalrymple and Mr. J. S. Moses retire in rotation and being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly.

Mr. F. de Bowis was appointed Acting Chief Manager on 1st January, 1891. Mr. T. Jackson returned to the London Office by the Mail of 5th February, 1891.

The accounts have been audited by the Hon. Phineas Ryrie and Mr. Fullarton Henderson.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, Chairman.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1891.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION 31st December, 1890.

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up Capital	$ 7,500,000,00	
Instalment received on New Shares	1,796,677·07	$ 9,296,677·07
Reserve Fund	$ 4,800,000·00	
Instalment of Premium received on New Shares	1,706,596·31	6,506,596·31
Marine Insurance Account		250,000·00
Notes in Circulation	$ 6,188,962·01	
Deposits	103,112,514·35	109,301,476·36
Bills Payable (including Drafts on London Bankers and Short Sight Drawings on London Office against Bills Receivable and Bullion Shipments)		22,615,983·60
Profit and Loss Account		1,715,743·39
		$ 149,686,476·73

ASSESETS.

Cash		$24,097,469·78
Investments, viz :—		
£100,000 2½ % Consols.		
£150,000 3 % Indian Govt. Sterling Loan.		
The above lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London Reserve	$1,390,243·99	
Rs. 8,575,000, Indian 4 % Govt. Loan	3,839,389·42	5,229,624·22
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits		61,229,770·00
Bills Receivable		57,915,445·40
Bank Premises		1,103,941·07
Dead Stock		110,236·16
		$149,686,476·73

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
31st December, 1890.

Dr.

To Amounts Written off :—		
Remuneration to Directors		$ 10,000,00
To divide account :—		
£1,10 per Share on 60,000 Shares = £90,000 at 4-6	$ 400,000,00	
Proportion of Dividend on 1st and 2nd Calls on 20,000 New Shares at 11-3 = £11,250 at 4-6	50,000,00	
Bonus of £1,10 per Share on 60,000 Shares = £90,000 at 4-6	400,000,00	
Proportion of Bonus on 1st and 2nd Calls on 20,000 New Shares at 11-3 = £11,250 at 4-6	50,000,00	900,000,00
To Dividend Adjustment Account :—		
Difference in Exchange between 4-6, the rate at which the Dividend and Bonus are declared, and 3-5, the Current rate of the day		235,365,85
To Reserve Fund		300,000,00
To Bank Premises		100,000,00
To Balance carried forward to next half-year		120,377,54
		$ 1,715,743·39

Cr.

By Balance of Undivided Profits, 30th June, 1890		$ 148,302,94
By Amount of Net Profits for the Six Months ending 31st December, 1890, after deducting all Expenses and Interest paid and due		1,567,440,45
		$ 1,715,743,39
RESERVE FUND.		
To Balance on 31st December, 1890		$ 6,806,596,31
		$ 6,806,596,31
By Balance		$ 4,800,000,00
By Instalments of Premium received on New Shares		1,706,596,31
By Amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account		300,000,00
		$ 6,806,596·31

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
A. W. MAITLAND, Chief Accountant.

H. L. DALRYMPLE,
J. S. MOSES,
J. J. KESWICK,
Directors.

We have compared the above Statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

P. RYRIE,
F. HENDERSON,
Auditors.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1891.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

March.
Thurs. 5.—Annual Meeting, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home.
5.—Championship Matches at Lawn-Tennis.
5.—Departure of Lord Harris for Nassik.
5.—Municipal Corporation.
Fri. 6.—Championship Matches, at Lawn-Tennis.
Sat. 7.—Championship Matches at Lawn-Tennis close.
7.—Departure of Sir George Greaves for Aden per mail steamer.
7.—Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company's Meeting.
7.—Bombay Jackal Club, Point to Point Race, Andheri.
7.—Fancy Dress Carnival at the Rink.
7.—Khangaon Manufacturing Company's Meeting.
Mon. 9.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
9.—Municipal Corporation.
9.—David Mills Company's Meeting.
Tues. 10.—Arrival of Lord Harris from Nassik.
10.—Chamber of Commerce, Election of Trustees.
10.—Anti-Usury League, Public Meeting, Telugu Hall, 13th Lane, Kamatipura, 6 p.m.
Wed. 11.—Municipal Standing Committee.
11.—Annual Meeting of the Indo-British Institution, Lord Harris presiding.
11.—Chamber of Commerce, election of Trustees.
Thurs. 12.—Municipal Corporation.
Fri. 13.—Prize Distribution, Alexandra N. G. E. Institution, Framjee Cowasjee Institute.
Sat. 14.—Bombay Light Horse Races. Santa Cruz.
Mon. 16.—Municipal Corporation.
Wed. 18.—Municipal Standing Committee.
18.—Mr. V. A. Modak's Lecture on Social Isolation in India, Wilson College Literary Society.
18.—Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company's Meeting.
Thurs. 19.—Municipal Corporation.
Fri. 20.—Bellary Press Company's Meeting.
Sat. 21.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
21.—Royal Yacht Club Regatta.
21.—Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
Sun. 22.—Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
Mon. 23.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
23.—Royal Yacht Club Regatta.
23.—Municipal Corporation.
Wed. 25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
Thurs. 26.—Municipal Corporation.
Mon. 30.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
30.—Municipal Corporation.

THE large elephant which the Queen-Empress is presenting to the Sultan of Morocco, and which was despatched from Meerut on Monday for his Highness, caused a great deal of excitement at the railway station, owing to his declining to leave his comfortable quarters for a questionable rise in life. Lieutenant Staines, the Assistant Commissary, by his patience and tact got this monster into the railway trucks. It is rumoured that the Viceroy's howdah from Agra will be sent to make her Majesty's gift complete.

LOVE, they say, is blind ; but the most loving husband will see the difference in his home if you use SAPOLIO. Try a cake. It saves labour in housework. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. VS. BARONET C. C.

THIS match, which was looked forward to with much interest, was played on Sunday, and resulted in a complete victory for the Elphinstonians by an innings and 15 runs. Both sides were fully represented, with the exception of Mr. Pavri on one side and Mr. Cooper on the other. Mr. Doctor, the captain of the Elphinstonians, having won the toss, put his opponents in and began the attack with Mody and Nusserwanji. The first two wickets fell early, and Gagrat and Ayrton made the only stand of the side, and by very careful play took the score to 40 runs. At this stage both were caught out, and then came a quick finish, the rest of the batsmen adding only 9 runs, total 49. When the Elphinstonians went in before lunch, they lost five of their bests wickets for only 20 runs, and things looked very gloomy for them. But on resuming play all doubts were set at rest by the brilliant partnership of Doctor and Nusserwanji, who took the score between them to 52 ; when Doctor retired with a carefully-played 21. Then C. M. Patel and Nusserwanji made another stand, and carried the score very fast to 77, when Nusserwanji was caught for an exceedingly well played 29. R. Mody then went in and scored 13, Patel having scored 26, not out. At this stage Mr. Doctor declared his innings at an end in the hope of getting the other side out within an hour and 25 minutes left for play. As the event proved, he was right, for the Baronet team fared worse than in the morning and had it not been for the splendid defensive innings of Gagrat 22 (not out) and Ayrton 12, they would have made a very poor score. This time they scored only 47 in an hour and 15 minutes, thus leaving the victory to the Elphinstonians by an innings and 15 runs. For the losers Bharucha and Writer bowled well and Gagrat and Ayrton did yeoman service with the bat. For the winners Mody in both innings, Reporter in the first, and Nusserwanji in the second bowled with great success. The following is the full score and bowling analysis :—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.
1st Innings.

Ibrahim R, b N Bharucha	0
N G Jayker, b N Bharucha	0
D D Kanga, b Writer	9
B C Machlivala, b Writer	4
D E Mody, run out, b Writer	1
C N Patel, not out	26
S B Doctor, b Bapasola	21
Nusserwanjee, C Daboo, b N Bharucha	29
D D Powvala, l-b-w	1
R E Mody, b Tapia	13
S E Reporter, to bat.	
Extras	7
Total...	111

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
N Bharucha	75	26	3	3
D N Writer	85	39	2	2
B D Gagrat	11	16	0	0
D B Tapia	12	8	0	1
N C Bapasola	25	12	1	1
Bunda	10	3	0	0

BARONET C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D M Daboo, run out, b Nusserwanjee	3	c and b R Mody	0
Shivjee, b R Mody	2	b Nusservanjee	0
R D Ayrton, c D Kanga, b Reporter	12	b R Mody	12
B D Gagrat, c Powvala, b R Mody	17	not out	22

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Gollkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETOR, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, begs to notify to the Public that he has CLOSED his present Hotel at Lanowli in Mr. ROBERT FREDERICKS BUNGALOW, and WILL OPEN a new Hotel at KHANDALLA, (which is popularly considered to be a Better and Healthier Place than Lanowli) shortly.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

DIRECT from the Mines.—The Best Collection of Diamonds, of all sizes, and of the Greatest Brilliancy, just received. Rings made to order in three days. Prices exceptionally low.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Gramatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

FOR SALE (owner going Home) G. Arab Galloway, 6 years old, sound. Carries a Lady. Perfect Trapper. Price Rs. 320. Apply "E. L." care of this Paper.

BUNGALOW, TO LET, on the Sea-Shore, opposite Scottish Orphanage, Mahim. Apply to DHUNJIBHOY J. JUSAWALA, Middle Colaba, opposite Panday Sanatarium.

SHOP, TO BE LET, Hornby Row, lately occupied by Messrs. A. FETERLE & Co., Watch Manufacturers. Apply to SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld., Albert Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!! To be SOLD by AUCTION, on SATURDAY, to the highest bidder at Colaba, opposite Tramway Stables.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.—For the best materials for Servants' and Peons' clothing for the Cold Season apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore. Samples free by return of post.

CAN a LADY, going HOME, recommend a competent AYAH for a child three years old? Address, "A. B. C.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a CLERK, by a Native Firm at Ahmedabad, who can correspond with Home Manufacturers. Apply with Testimonials to "V.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a Nurse to take charge of a Boy, age five years, in return for a Second-Class Passage from Bombay to London by P. and O. Steamer of the 28th March or 11th April. Apply to "H. W. W.," Nagpur, C. P.

WANTED, a Competent Accountant, thoroughly acquainted with Mill Accounts and able to Correspond in English. Apply in writing with testimonials to "C.," care of this Paper.

MRS. WALDRON'S BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Colaba Causeway, next to Apollo Hotel, WILL BE OPENED from the 1st March. Nice, airy rooms. Open on all sides facing the Sea. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. WALDRON on the premises.

TO LET.—From February, GROUND FLOOR, KHUSROO LODGE, opposite St. Mary's College. Cool, commodious, and comfortable.—Apply on Premises.

TO LET.—Upper Storied BUNGALOW, Khetwadi, 7th Lane, No. 6. Comfortable and Convenient, in all respects. Terms moderate. Apply to D. C. MODY, Chandanwadi, No. 803.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 33, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

MENTHOL! MENTHOL!!—A speedy cure for Headache and Toothache. Just received in Fancy Boxes. The cheapest line ever offered to the public. From Annas 4 each. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

IVANHOE, Sir Arthur Sullivan's new Opera, S. ROSE and Co. are now registering orders for this work. Please apply early. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

PIANOS.—Upright, Grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED DECANTERS, with Musical Box, playing 2 Airs, Rs. 35, with case complete.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WHITE KID COURT SHOES, Superior Quality, Rs. 7-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of AMPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., complete, by Dobson and Barlow Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER Bono and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks Moselle, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of Well Known Brands and Quality. Apply to the Godown-keeper N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71 and 73, Apollo Street.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c Apply "P.," care of this Office.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna;
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
BY J. K. STARLEY & Co.,
OF COVENTRY.
A NEW SUPPLY of the above Machines has just been unpacked by
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
For Strength, Elegance, and Lightness they are Unrivalled.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO INTENDING BUYERS ONLY.

REAL IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY.
GUARANTEED PURE STEEL. Of the very Best Quality, with through Tang. Table and Dessert KNIVES and CARVERS. A small supply just received by
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
House Furnishers and Billiard Table Makers, 18, Marine Street.

JUST PUBLISHED.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and revised up to Press. Valuable information and special care has been taken that the information shall meet the wants of merchants and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendices and a copious Index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
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SALES BY AUCTION.
BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION
OF
AUSTRALIAN HORSES
Imported by Messrs. WAREN TULLOCK & Co. From Australia
On SATURDAY, the 7th March, 1891, AT 3-30 p.m.
At Colaba, opposite the Tramway Stables.
22 HORSES WILL BE SOLD at AUCTION to the highest bidder on the above date.
A rare chance to secure first class horses at a cheap rate.
Particulars of the horses to be sold :—
1 Grey mare, 4 years, 14-3 hands, broken to saddle, make a good trapper.
2 Grey mare, 5 years, 15 hands, make a good dog-cart horse.
3 Grey mare, 5 years, 15-3 hands, first class, single harness mare.
4 Grey mare, 5 years, 16 hands, good in single harness.
5 Grey gelding, 3 years, 16 hands, make a good brougham horse, broken to double harness.
6 Grey gelding, 4 years, 15-1 hands, well bred.
7 Grey gelding, 4 years, 16-2 hands, make a good horse for mail phaeton, unbroken.
8 Dapple grey mare, 5 years, 16 hands, broken, quiet to single and double harness.
9 Rown gelding, 5 years, 15-1 hands.
10 Double grey horse, 6 years, 16 hands, No. 10 by 11, make a first class pair.
11 Dapple grey geld, 6 years, 16 hands, broken to double harness.
12 Grey gelding, 5 years, 15-2 hands, broken to double harness, No. 12 by 13, make a first class pair.
13 Grey gelding, 5 years, 15-2 hands, broken to double harness.
14 Grey gelding, 6 years, 16 hands, broken to double harness.
15 Grey gelding, 5 years, 16 hands, No. 14 by 15, make a first class pair.
16 Grey col, 5 years, 14-3 hands, broken to double harness.
17 Grey gelding, 5 years, 15 hands, broken, quiet to saddle.
18 Grey gelding, 5 years, 15-2 hands, broken, quiet to single and double harness, and make a good brougham horse.
19 Grey gelding, 5 years, 16 hands, broken to double harness, make a first class brougham horse.
20 Iron grey gelding, 4 years, 15 hands, full brother to Master Jack, the well known Sky Race.
21 Bay gelding, 15½ hands, broken to harness.
22 Bay gelding, 15½ hands, broken to harness.
Purchaser will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, March 5, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.

A PRESS telegram from London under yesterday's date indicates a recurrence of financial difficulties in the City in connection with South American trade, though in a considerably smaller degree than those which lately prevailed; and a decline of ½ per cent. in Consols is reported at 96⅛ *ex div*; the market rates of discount remaining unaltered. Indian Sterling Loan was also unchanged, at 108¾. Bar Silver advanced in value ¼d. per oz., say to 44½d.; and Rupee Securities were ⅝ per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents., at £74¼ and £77⅜, respectively; and in New York also the metal was again higher, say, by ⅝ cents, at 98½ cents, demand Exchange on London being ¼ cent up, at 4·88¼ dollars. A lakh of extra Bills on Bombay were allotted by the Indian Council yesterday, at 1s. 5 3-32d., and 6 lakhs of Wire Transfers at 1s. 5 3-16d., and 1s. 57-32d., the rate obtained for the Bills showing an improvement of 1-32d., on Monday's extra sale, and of 3-32d., on last Wednesday's regular allotment, the Transfers fetching 1-32d. to 1-16d. more than was paid for a small lot on last Council Bill day. The Bank's buying rate on India remained at 1s. 4¾d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher at 95¾; Exchange on London was unaltered at fcs. 25·24½.

Another drop of 1-16d. took place in the price of Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 13-16d., and Arrivals gave way to the same extent in all positions, the quotation for March deliveries being 4 23-32d., and for July-August 4 30-32d. East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value. The Market closed quiet, all round, the day's Sales having only reached the small figures of 6,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 Surats. The day's Imports were 18,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet, but with rather more enquiry, and a less depressed feeling.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands further declined 1-16 cent. yesterday, to 8⅝; and May Futures were 6 points lower, at 8·78 cents. The Receipts of the U. S. Ports were 28,000 bales, making the comparison between this season's Arrivals and those of the two preceding years stand as follows :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	28,000	9,000	18,000
Three days' do. ...	68,000	29,000	42,000
Since 1st Sept. 1890...	5,846,000	5,368,000	4,939,000

This market for the staple has become dull in tone to-day, and only a moderate business has transpired, but prices show no further change. Local spinners have bought 1,200 bales of ready new stuff, say 350 Bengals, at Rs. 154-63; 300 Broach, at Rs. 210; 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 170; 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 196; 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 171; and 50 Barsi Ginned, at Rs. 192 per candy; the purchases for export having been 500 Bengals, at Rs. 157½; and 200 Mowa, at Rs. 191½; besides 600 bales of Broach, contracted for at Rs. 202, for this month's delivery.

WHEAT and SEEDS have continued to be in limited demand for export, and only a small business has again transpired; but the feeling remains steady and prices are unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	20,798	bales.
Wheat	9,680	cwt.
Linseed	11,153	"
Rapeseed	5,206	"
Gingelly	6,345	"
Groundnuts	3,184	"

EXCHANGE.—The improvement in Silver in New York and London, noticed above, caused this market to open with a steady, not to say firm, feeling; but a quieter tone prevailed on the receipt of telegrams from Calcutta and continued to the close. Some Private Demand was placed early in the day at 1s. 5 5-16d., and re-sales were made at 1s. 5 9-32d.; but 1s. 5½d. was done later on; and only a small amount of business in the aggregate has transpired. At closing, Bank Demand was quoted at 1s. 5¼d. for April delivery; and Credits at 1s. 5 7-16d. for March, and 1s. 5¼d. for May; and ready rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 5⅛ to 7-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	1·83¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a weak feeling and early business was done in Fours for Account at 103¼, and afterwards at 103 1-16; but the market afterwards became steady, and closed firm at 103 7-16 for cash, and 103 3-16 for the April account; with 4½ per cents quoted at 107¼, nominal.

SHARES are quiet generally, and Cotton Mill Scrip is steady at our last quotations, Press shares being also unchanged in value.

[redacted]ENTS.
[redacted]T SAID, MARCH 3.
[redacted] Hall arrived here this
SUEZ, MARCH 3.
[redacted]mer Carthage arrived
[redacted]Graham[redacted]n Calcutta,
[redacted]ere this morning.
[redacted]OLOMBO, MARCH 4.
[redacted]Calcutta arrived.
[redacted]abourdonnais, having left
[redacted]3rd instant, at 2 p.m., is
[redacted]AL NEWS.
LONDON, MARCH 3.
The [redacted] Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
[redacted] 3 15-16.
The [redacted]et has been quiet, rather more enquiry[redacted]d.
Ex[redacted]ndia, 30 days' sight.. 1s. 4¼d.
2½ [redacted] Consols for account... 96⅛
3 p[redacted] French Rentes 95⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 74½
4½ per cent. " 77⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 108½
Bar Silver 44½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Telegrams can now be accepted for Iquique in Chili, but must be in plain European language. Communication with other parts of Chili remains suspended.
Persian Gulf mails close at Karachi at 10-30 a.m. to-day.
Moulmein route to Siam right. Line Bangkok-Saigon right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th March, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	4	9	45 a.m.		28
Teheran	4	2	15 p.m.	...	52
Suez	4	2	10 p.m.	...	42

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m. on 4th March, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	...	...	6
" Kurrachee	...	13	...	2
" Madras	3	25	...	3

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 3.

10 p.m.	78·4

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

6 a.m.	74·3
10 a.m.	81·1
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	83·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.
DEATH.
GRANT—February 1, at Dilkusha Lodge, Seafield St, Elgin, Scotland, Mrs M A Grant, widow of the late Lieutenant James Grant, Bengal Sappers & Miners, Roorkee, N W P.

BOMBAY.
BIRTHS.
LOVETT—March 4, at Powder Works Bander, Mazagon, the wife of Mr C P Lovett, eldest daughter of J P Baird, Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust, of a daughter.
BURKE—February 11, at 30, Civil Lines, Poona, the wife of Surgeon W H Burke, M B, Assistant Civil Surgeon, Poona, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.
BAYLISS—February 27, at Dum Dum, Bengal, the wife of Captain E G Bayliss, 1, East Surrey Regiment, of a son.
CALTHROP—February 8, at Mandalay, the wife of H Calthrop, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a son.
MARRIAGE.
GERRARD—MACDONALD—February 25, at the Bamboo Church, South Coorg, by the Rev R Horne Stevenson, Chaplain of St Andrew's, Bangalore, James Syme Gerrard, of Chinni Giri Estate, South Coorg, to Mary Catherine, third daughter of F Macdonald, Esq, Rosshire.
DEATHS.
FRANKLIN—February 25, at the General Hospital, Madras, John Joseph Franklin, Chief Assistant, Commissary-General's Office, aged 57 years and 2 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1891.

THE account which we publish in another column of the inauguration of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway concludes a chapter in railway history of which we have presented instalments at intervals for some years past. Had the whole story been told at Chakradarpur on Tuesday, controversial matters which at one time were very eagerly discussed would have had to be introduced. There was no need to refer to them, for enterprise and good sense triumphed over the persistent attempts that were made previous to 1886 to curtail the dimensions of the undertaking and restrict its usefulness. At one time, it will be remembered, we seemed to be in danger of having to choose between a narrow gauge line within a reasonable distance of time and a broad gauge line, with unbroken communication, only after unreasonable and indefinite delay. The obstacle was at home, in the India Office, not here. The Government of India, under the far-seeing inspiration of Sir Theodore Hope, were satisfied that if the work were worth undertaking at all it was worth undertaking on a scale appropriate to a great through route, linking communication between the commercial and the imperial capital of India. No superstitious belief in the advantage of broad gauge under all conditions is necessary to satisfy us that, when Sir John Strachey and his brother were doing their best in London to ensure that the Bengal-Nagpur Line should be constructed on the metre gauge, they were endeavouring to counterwork a sound railway policy. There is little need now to recall how diametrically they put themselves in opposition to competent opinion in India. The Government of India were satisfied that the line must be broad gauge, the Chambers of Commerce were satisfied, and whenever public opinion expressed itself on the subject there was a confident belief that if the line were laid down on any other scale its usefulness would be materially diminished. Lord Randolph Churchill has had the credit of having, in consequence of the information which he gained on the subject during his visit to India, been the immediate cause of the break down of the narrow-gauge opposition to the scheme; if that is correct, we have something to thank him for in his brief tenure of the office of Secretary of State for India. The company was formed and work begun at least two years later than it would have been had reasonable weight been from the beginning given to opinion in the country that was competent to pronounce upon it. However the undertaking is complete, and a railway with a total length of eight hundred and thirty miles, and costing between six and seven millions sterling, has been added to the Indian railway system.

The Viceroy introduced the new railway to the world in a speech which will be regarded as distinctly encouraging to the line itself and to railway enterprise in general. It was a familiar tale which he told when he spoke of the cereal wealth of the district which the Bengal-Nagpore is intended to serve. In giving his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways in 1884, Sir William Hunter indicated the important part that this region was destined to play in supplying grain, whether to markets beyond sea, or to populations in India threatened by scarcity. So much has been done in the way of railway construction since Sir William gave his evidence that there is scarcely a part of India which could not promptly and cheaply be relieved from the pressure of famine by grain from this favoured district. Its soil is fertile; its own local wants are small, and so steady is the rainfall that seed time and harvest never fail there. To use Sir William Hunter's words, it has on the whole the most trustworthy rainfall in India. "It forms a sort of metereological horse-shoe, a great amphitheatre up which the monsoon is driven, and at the northern and western extremities of which the monsoon is arrested by the hills, so that it drops a uniform and steady supply of water every year." Recent railway extension has placed the land of threshing-floors, as Chhatisgarh is called, in easy communication with nearly every part of India that is subject to famine influences. The vast stretch of country bounded on one side by the Bay of Bengal and on the other by the line traced by the Great Indian Peninsula and the East Indian Railways, which until lately was absolutely without railway communication, is now provided with an inner line which divides the vast tract into two, and when the East Coast Railway is completed it will be an easy matter to make that side of India, by means of loop lines and feeders, as well off from the railway point of view as any in India. The immediate result of the new railway, from the famine point of view, is that Northern Bengal and Behar are brought within easy reach of the great grain field. By means of the Bilaspur and Kutni branch, forming a loop line between the Bengal-Nagpur and the East Indian near junction of that line with the G. I. P. Chhatisgarh is brought into short communication with the Indian Midland, and with Bundelkhand and districts in Central India which have at intervals suffered severely from famine. The time indeed seems to be not far distant when the Bengal-Nagpur will be the centre of a system of radiating lines, capable of making the supply of the grain wants of every Presidency in India a matter of certainty in time of scarcity. From that point of view the line is an undertaking of genuine philanthropic importance, though we must all devoutedly hope that there will never be occasion for putting to country its capacity as a famine protection line. To us in Bombay the undertaking is of considerable interest on account of its bearing upon the fortunes of this port. Now that through communication has been established we shall soon see where the "traffic shed" of the newly-opened county is—that is to say the point at which under normal circumstances, the produce ceases to come to Bombay for shipment, and begins to go to Calcutta. The turning point is not determined by distance alone, but by the simple question whether, taking into account the cost of transit to the port of shipment, the port charges, and the freight, it pays better to send grain from a given place to the eastern or the western port. Experience thus far has not finally determined anything on the point, for Bombay has probably got its own share of the through traffic, and a part of that which would have gone to Calcutta had the line been closed up. It has been the good fortune of Bombay to get the whole of the Chhatisgarh traffic, and there is not much beyond Chakradarpur that will add to its share of the trade.

The Viceroy's definition of the attitude of the Government towards railway undertakings was apparently meant to clear up a misunderstanding. The resolution was come to long since not to form any new guaranteed companies, and it is possible that the fact of the East Coast Railway being constructed as a State undertaking, coupled with certain vague rumours as to the policy of Sir Charles Elliott when he was Public Works Member of Council, has led to the belief that Government are inimical to the employment of companies for the purpose of railway construction. It is satisfactory to receive from the Viceroy an emphatic repudiation of that idea. We cannot argue from the view of the Government in regard to the working of railways, what their view is in regard to the means of constructing them. But if they had been so hostile to the intervention of companies for the one purpose they would scarcely have favoured it as systematically as they have done for the other. When the East Indian was bought by Government, it was left to the company to work, and the same course was followed the other day when the Government of India, having become tired of paying their guarantee on the South Indian line, bought the undertaking on the understanding that a company should be formed to work it. A similar trust in company management was shown when six years ago the Rajputana line was handed over to the control of the Baroda Railway Company, with results which have not led Government to repent of their bargain. In the light of what has happened during the past few years it is easy enough to appreciate the Viceroy's observation that "the work, administrative and executive, which is already thrown on the shoulder of the Government of India is of such colossal proportions that you may depend upon it that we shall be only too glad if some of it is taken off our hands by the intervention of companies." The prospects of private enterprise in railway construction are not to be estimated solely by the fact that the railway undertakings of India do not as a whole pay the interest that is guaranteed on them. The deficit last year was in round numbers, a crore and thirteen lakhs, but of this nearly a crore was lost on military railways, which private companies would, of course, never be asked to construct. Even including the unproductive outlay on these lines the railways earned last year over four and three-quarter per cent. upon their capital, so that if the whole of the Government guarantee had been at current rates of interest the railway venture of the State in India would have been a source of profit rather than of loss. Lord Lansdowne's repudiation of the misconception that has prevailed concerning the place of private companies in railway enterprise will do good, as there should be some reason to hope that after the money market at home has had a full experience of the "African Circus" and of "Argentines" a disposition will show itself to try whether India will not provide a sufficiently tempting return to English capital.

MR. ARNOLD WRIGHT has been more careful than the rest of his brethren on the Indian Press in treasuring up the literary curiosities with which native correspondents cover the Anglo-Indian journalists' desk, and consequently his "Baboo English as it is writ" is made up for the most part of unfamiliar specimens of that queer language. There are few of his examples which it would not be easy to cap; but then this would be done in most cases by introducing others which, as Mr. Disraeli said of Sir Robert Peel's Latin quotations, "have already received the meed of frequent approbation." The richest vein to draw upon for the purposes of such a collection as this is the vein of mixed and incongruous metaphor, which might well have had a chapter to itself. The journalist who prayed that the Almighty would "pour his mantle" upon some one who was wanted as the successor to someone else takes front rank amongst solecisms of this kind, and pairs well with the conviction of another that the crowned heads of Europe were shaking in their shoes. But these fall short of the "fine derangement of epitaphs" perpetrated by a member of the Bombay Corporation, who spoke of an illuminated clock as a "white elephant," and told the Government that they might "light their white elephant themselves." For this, our reader will remember, we are not indebted to a Babu, but to an accomplished Englishman. Daring incongruity marks the metaphorical embellishments of the contributors to the journalistic waste paper packet. This has risen to an alarming height in the recent controversy on a celebrated Bill, a good many figures in which diligent readers of that particular literature must have been doing their best to forget. Here a phase of native journalism has been exhibited to which justice can never be done. Upon English readers Mr. Wright's extracts will make very mixed impressions. They will not see in the examples of Indian journalism which he presents the truculent semi-seditious criticism which the Vernacular Press Act led the public at home to believe to be the only thing that the native journalist deals in. They will think of the Bengali writer rather as of a publicist whose life is a long struggle against fate and his subcribers, and who for the rest has not learnt the A B C of criticism. Life sits not too heavily upon a journalist who finds in a public holiday, or his own indisposition, an easy excuse for suspending publication for a few days. The editor who puts up his shutters because holiday time is coming, and he fears that his establishment will be "demoralized through their religious proclivities," or this other who apologises for the dulness of his paper on account of his collaborators "not having yet recovered from the effects of the enjoyment of their holidays," is a happy-go-lucky person before whom no tyrant that we have heard of in India need tremble. As to the manifold absurdities of Babu English, we can never be sure that the Babu will not one of these days be ready with a terrible revenge. What if he should nurse his wrath until he has put together a collection of samples of "Hindustani as she is spoke" by us English! They are the politest people in that world, these humbler Indian neighbours of ours, who day by day hear us murdering their language, and neither smile at our blunders, nor think of putting the worst of them into a book. "Hindustani as she is spoke" will, when it comes, be as amusing a book as "Babu English," and that is saying a great deal. But how many of us will be able to appreciate the joke perpetrated at our expense?

GENERAL DA CUNHA, the new Governor-General of Portuguese India, is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day, *en route* to his seat of Government, by the Messageries Maritimes steamer. We take it that the subjects of his Most Faithful Majesty in India will welcome the coming of a Governor whose arrival will enable them to bid as friendly a farewell as may be to the hero of Margao. Whatever the merits of the new ruler of Portuguese India may be, the fact that he puts an end to a regime which could not conduct a Municipal election without a massacre should ensure him a cordial reception. We need not refer further to the *role* of the departing Governor, except to congratulate the colony which has suffered from his rule upon its termination, tardy though it be. The antecedents of the new Governor-General are believed in Goa to warrant favourable expectations being formed concerning his Government. He has not come to India in his early prime, for he is fifty-eight years of age, though that is the age at which Lord Dufferin began a Viceroyalty that was distinguished for vigour. General da Cunha has had a varied career, in Portugal and the Colonies, and it is evident that the Portuguese Government have desired to send out a man whose antecedents should recommend him for office. He comes here straight from the directorate of the Military College at Lisbon, which he has held for some years, coincidently with the Presidency of the Royal Geographical Society. In the Colonial Service he has held the post of Military Commander at Macao and Director of Public Works. Afterwards he became Governor-General of Mozambique, and during his tenure of office he was thanked by Government for his diligence and zeal in combatting the slave trade, as well as for putting down a rising in Zambesi. General Da Cunha has also taken an active part in political life. He was first elected a member of the House of Deputies in 1863, by the constituency of Elvas; in 1865 by Olivaes, and in 1870 and 1872 by the Colony of Macao. He has more than once been offered the portfolio of Minister of War, but he declined it, and when the present Minister of Marine, believing that he was peculiarly fitted for restoring harmony at Goa, urged him to come out to India, it was with some reluctance that he accepted the invitation. His departure from Lisbon was made the occasion of a friendly demonstration by the members of the Geographical Society and by the professors and students of the Military College. Misunderstandings between Great Britain and Portugal in other parts of the world need not preclude us from joining in the wish that General da Cunha's term of office may be tranquil and prosperous, and that our neighbours beyond the Portuguese frontier may soon forget the worst incidents of the regime to which his coming has put an end.

WE publish in another column the report of the recent half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. It will be seen that the Bank has had a most prosperous half-year, and the directors have recognized the efforts by which the staff of the Bank have contributed to its success by voting them a bonus of ten per cent. upon their salaries.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall, H. E. the Governor presiding. The Hon. Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., introduced a Bill to amend the Law for the Periodical Inspection and the Management by Competent Engineers of Boilers and Prime-movers in the Presidency of Bombay. The hon. mover recounted at length the history of legislation on this subject in India, which, he said, was a fair illustration of the English method of dealing with matters of that kind. When, he said, legislation was first introduced in Bombay on the subject of boilers in 1869 the merchants considered that the action of Government would injure and seriously cripple their trade, but it had since been found that mercantile interests were in no way interfered with by the Bill protecting the lives of those who were employed in attending to boilers and machinery, and it was acknowledged that the Act had been of benefit to Bombay. A number of defects had been found in the present Act, and it was sought to remedy those by the Bill now before the Council. The Hon. Naoroji N. Wadia brought forward several amendments, the principal one being to omit the words "Prime Movers" from the Bill. The hon. mover referred to these amendments and considered that they should be discussed before the Select Committee, which he proposed should be appointed to consider the provisions of the Bill. The Bill was read for the first time, and a Select Committee appointed which will deal with the Hon. N. Wadia's amendements. The Hon. Sir Raymond West also introduced a Bill to amend the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886, which, he said, was for the purpose of clearing away an amount of verbal rubbish that the Bill contained to make it sufficiently clear. The Bill was read for the first time and a Select Committee appointed to consider its provisions. This concluded the business of the Council, an extended report of which will appear in our columns to-morrow.

THE *Academy*, reviewing Swan and Sonnenschein's Social Science Series, remarks :—The *Promotion of General Happiness: a Utilitarian Essay*, is a title with the breath of dulness upon it, but the essay turns out to be very far indeed from being dull. In a very calm and matter-of-fact way, and with a loyal desire to keep to facts, lead where they may, Professor M. Macmillan (of Bombay) discusses and illustrates some of the chief means commonly relied upon for the promotion of general happiness, balancing the benefits on one side and the evils on the other, and indicating the direction in which the road to increased happiness may be expected to lie. That there is a soul of evil in things good, is the moral of his treatise; and in our schemes for legislation we had better take account of the fact.

WHEN it was first proposed to make the prison at Wormwood Scrubbs a "local" prison instead of a great convict settlement, there was a great outcry, it may be remembered, on the part of the surrounding inhabitants who were apprehensive that they were about to be swamped by a criminal population. Short-time prisoners, they contended, would every day in the week be dribling out of the prison gates, and would settle down in the nearest locality. Thus the neighbourhoods in the vicinity of Wormwood Scrubbs would every year became more and more infested with a criminal class. There was no real ground for the alarm, but the Home Secretary, wishing to conciliate the complainants, voluntarily entered into an engagement to see released prisoners clear out of the neighbourhood, and from that time to this there may have been seen the curious spectacle of persons, who are legally as free as the Home Secretary himself, being escorted to the railway stations and sent off by train by prison warders. Having served their sentence and passed out of the prison, the law of course has no further hold upon them, and it will be interesting to know—as we probably shall know one of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Indian troopship Euphrates arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay yesterday.

THE GRIEVANCES OF PURCHASE OFFICERS.

The Right Hon. E. Stanhope, replying to a deputation of Military members of the House of Commons, said he had consulted his colleagues, and nothing would induce them to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the grievances of purchase officers of the Army.

"ONE MAN ONE VOTE."

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Stansfeld brought forward his "one man one vote" motion, which in the debate that followed was supported by Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Chamberlain said he agreed with the principle, but was opposed to it on the ground that it was an incomplete solution of the question.

The motion on being put to the vote was rejected by a majority of one hundred votes.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

SYDNEY, MARCH 4.

The Australian Federal Convention has been open here. At a banquet given last night the Delegates testified that the Federation would tend to hasten the Union between Great Britain and all the Colonies into a great Federated Empire.

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF A LONDON HOUSE.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The newspapers are silent regarding the financial difficulties of a leading London firm mentioned in yesterday's telegram, beyond the renewed rumours of the eventual conversion of the house of Murieta and Co. into a Joint Stock Company.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The death of General Barter is announced.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 3.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, with the outward English mails of the 20th ult., left here for Bombay at 11 p.m. to-day.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

INAUGURATION BY H. E. THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAKRADARPUR, MARCH 3.

At eleven o'clock this morning his Excellency the Viceroy arrived here by special train from Calcutta. H. E. was accompanied by Colonel Ardagh, Colonel Pemberton, and Sir J. Phillips, Private Secretary to the Queen. They were received by Mr. Hoare, M.P., chairman of the company, who introduced Mr. Wynne and the engineers of the railway. The Viceroy was presented with an album of scenes on the line, and then declared the railway open. Three cheers were given as he did so. All present then adjourned to a large shed, where breakfast was served; 150 guests sitting down. The special train from Nagpur brought a contingent of visitors from the Central Provinces, and the North-West Provinces, also some from Bombay.

Mr. Mackay, chairman of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and other business men were present.

Mr. Hoare proposed the Viceroy's health and said that for fourteen years his firm of Hoare, Miller and Co. were interested in the line which to-day was opened. Mr. Bullen Smith, Sir A. Scoble, Sir J. Bradford Leslie, and Sir Theodore Hope, all gave their countenance and help to the scheme, and looked forward to developing branch lines and having their own direct line into Calcutta, giving a hand to the East Coast Railway. Concluding the speaker proposed the health of the Viceroy.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in responding, said the Indian Railways were worth to this country sixty millions of tens of rupees, enabling produce to be carried and travellers to move at 400 miles a day instead of 20. Sir Richard Temple and Sir G. Campbell, who had both been Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, had earnestly advocated this line, and the Government of India had urged its construction for years on the Secretary of State. It opened the granary of India to succour the famine districts and swell the volume of trade with produce that used to rot unused, owing to the impossibility of sending it to market. It is a sound scheme, opening up not only fertile soil, but coal and iron beds. If Tom Tiddler's ground exists anywhere, it will be somewhere near the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. (Laughter.) I earnestly hope, his Excellency continued, that the financial results will be satisfactory to all concerned. I am by no means disinterested when I express this hope. The Government of India and the shareholders of the company are in the position of partners in the enterprise, and I do not see why both partners should not find it to their advantage. And this leads me to make another observation. I expressed at the commencement of my observations a hope that my presence here would be regarded as an intimation of the interest which the Government of India takes in the expansion of the railway system of this country. I shall not be sorry if it suggests another conclusion also. It has been not infrequently stated that the Government of India is animated by a rooted antipathy to the employment of the agency of companies for the construction of railways, and I have heard it said that we desire to keep such construction entirely in our own hands, and that in furtherance of this policy we are always ready to find pretexts for excluding what is spoken of as private enterprise. Let me take this opportunity of saying emphatically that no misconception could be greater. The work, administrative and executive, which is already thrown on the shoulders of the Government of India is of such colossal proportions that you may depend upon it that we shall be only too glad if some of it is taken off our hands by the intervention of companies. If, as is unfortunately the case, we have not infrequently been obliged to regard the proposals laid before us in the name of private enterprise with a critical eye, it has been for the reason that they have been accompanied by conditions so disadvantageous to those whose interests are committed to our charge that it was absolutely impossible for us to accept them. His Excellency concluded his remarks by proposing "Prosperity to the Railway," coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Wynne, whom he thanked in the name of Government for the energy and success, with which he had carried out this great public work. (Applause.)

Mr. Wynne, in his reply, said:—Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The Bengal-Nagpur Company was formed in March, 1887, with three millions of capital, interest guaranteed at 4 per cent., the remaining capital being raised on debenture loans from the Secretary of State. The conditions of the contract were that the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Railway metre gauge running from Nagpur to Raj Nandgaon, 150 miles from Nagpur, should be taken over, and the line converted into a broad gauge. The new broad gauge was made from Raj Nandgaon to Asansol, nearly 500 miles; broad gauge 160 miles from Umaria to Bilaspur, and the Kutni-Umaria line, 37 miles, was taken over by the company, who formed the Bengal-Nagpur Railway system of a total length of 830 miles. The work done was to convert 150 miles of metre gauge line to broad, keeping the metre gauge line at the same time open to traffic, and to construct 660 miles of new broad gauge. In the middle of 1887, after the formation of the company, I was sent to India with six engineers to take over the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh section—settle the necessary preliminaries with the Government of India, and report on various points. The season was too advanced for much constructive work, but after taking over the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Railway and making preliminary arrangements, I went back to England, returning on the 1st of October with a large staff of engineers, others lent us by Government, joining us in India. By the end of October all the staff collected to begin work and really commenced the construction. It took me two months marching from Nagpur to Asansol the first time I went over the line, and I travelling with the lightest kit. In the beginning of 1888 the work was well started from Nagpur up to Sambalpur, and from Chakardarpur to 20 miles from Asansol on the main line, and on the whole of the branch line. The remaining portion of the line was resurveyed, and near Asansol it could not be started until Government decided whether junction with the East-Indian was to be at Sitarampur or Asansol. In the cold weather of 1888 we had work in full swing over the whole system; since then we have been steadily opening section by section, and have reached the final link in the completion of the whole system. We are now opened throughout for goods traffic, and shall be open for passenger traffic after this ceremony. Our cash expenditure in India only has been to the the end of 1890 402 lakhs. The estimated cost of the whole system, including rolling stock, is between 6 and 7 millions sterling, on which I anticipate making a considerable saving. We have built new rolling stock in Nagpur. Excluding rolling stock, the cost of constructing this line as finally complete in the new broad gauge line from Raj Nandgaon to Asansol has been Rs. 83,426 a mile and the Bilaspur-Umaria line Rs. 78,528. With exchange at one-fifth the cost in sterling has been in the former case £5,909 and in the latter £5,562 a mile. We have had to pay most heavily for the sections taken from Government for the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh line or metre gauge line was reported before we took over as being in bad condition. For this we had to pay the sum of Rs. 70,229 a mile—almost as much as the heavy Kutni branch broad gauge. The cost of conversion was about Rs. 60,000 a mile for the Kutni-Umaria line, 37 miles long, and made over a far easier country. For the cost of the branch line Rs. 1,17,000 a mile, or nearly Rs. 40,000 a mile more than the extension to Bilaspur, which includes the very heavy Pendra Ghaut work. This result would tend to show that the construction of railways by companies was more economical than construction by the State. Turning now to the work of construction: as travelling you have come here by train to-day, without, I trust, any inconvenience, it is hard to realise the conditions of things when we first came here from Purulia to Bilaspur, a distance of 365 miles; there is no place of even small importance situated on the railway. Chybassa is passed at a distance of 15 miles from here and Sambalpur at a distance of thirty miles from the line: the rest of the distance contains only small scattered villages, and for the next 150 miles from here, the population is most scanty, and consists almost entirely of jungle tribes. On the branch line from Bilaspur to Kutni it is the same, the line running for 160 miles without passing a single place of even minor importance and with a population very scanty and unskilled.

Mr. Robert Miller proposed the health of Mr. Gribble, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, to whose active interest in the matter it was due that this railway was finally sanctioned. The company trusted to his administrative ability to get the local roads made by the local boards.

Mr. Gribble replied, giving to Mr. Miller the honour of originating the line.

The Viceroy, on his way to Chakardarpur, stopped one hour at Patpat to see the prospecting for gold in progress there. The playful reference to Tom Tidder's ground had reference to this fact.

A durbar was held at the Deputy Commissioner's camp in the evening. Fifty elephants accompanied the Chiefs and Rajahs. A wild dance of Kols took place.

An excursion was made in the afternoon to the neighbouring forest.

The Viceroy returned to Calcutta this evening.

EVENING PARTY TO MR. JAMES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 4.

A grand evening party was given here last night at their residence by Khan Bahadoor and Mrs. Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, in honour of our popular and energetic Commissioner, Mr. James. The *elite* of Ahmedabad as well as several ladies and gentlemen from outstations attended. The bungalows, garden, and approaches were brilliantly illuminated with thousands of buttees of coloured lights, and Chinese lanterns were artistically arranged. One of the arches on the public road bore on it "*Vincit amor proprie*," the motto of the guest of the evening. The effect was most striking. The parrots from Baroda, received by Mr. B. Pereira, very cleverly went through their wonderful performances of loading and firing a small piece of cannon, feats of archery, and brandishing lighted torches, &c. The native conjurer from Kathyawar astonished the audience with his skilful tricks. Amongst the guests present were Messrs. Frost, Fulton, Filgate, McCorkell, Quin, Kingcomb, and Lawrence, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Dickinson, Mrs. Doig, Rev. and Mrs. Preston, Rev. and Miss Gillespie, Khan Bahadoors Bomonjee Edaljee Modi, and Pheroze Hoshang Dastur, Khan Saheb Hoshangji Burjorji, the Desai Sahebs of Patri and Nadiad, the Thakor Saheb of Vala, Mr. Inamdar, C.S., Majors Wetherall and Pengree, Captains Smith, Capel-Cure, Slee, and others, Surgeon-Majors Bartholomew and Damania, Nagar Seth Manibhai, Rao Bahadoor Ranchordlal Chhotalal, Seths Jeysingbhai, Hathising, Umabhai, and others.

MR. P. GRAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 4.

Mr. P. Gray, C. S., officiates as Registrar, High Court, Allahabad; Mr. Fraser taking six months' furlough towards the end of the current month.

THE SIBI ANNUAL HORSE SHOW.

At the Sibi Annual Horse Show, just concluded, which was one of unqualified success, there were over one thousand and two hundred entries. Remounts to the value of Rs. 23,000 were purchased by Government officers.

POLO TOURNAMENT AT UMBALLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, MARCH 4.

The second ties in the Inter-regimental Polo Tournament was played off this evening in the presence of a large gathering. The sides were—3rd Dragoon Guards *vs.* 7th Dragoon Guards. The game was an interesting one, though the 7th kept the ball mostly in the 3rd's ground. After a full period's play the 7th won by six goals to two. The 7th Hussars play the 7th Dragoon Guards for the final tie on Friday.

THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM AND THE AGE BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 3.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram has just published a pamphlet, dedicated to Mr. George Russell, nephew of the late Earl Russell, who is now visiting Madras, dealing at considerable length with the Age Bill. The following is the gist of his Highness' remarks:—First of all, I beg to lay the greatest stress on the fact in favour of the Bill that the Age Bill, as it now is, does not intend to abolish the *Garbhadhanum* mentioned by the Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, or as English translations of Hindu law books call it, the conception ceremony, which, owing to its religious aspect alone, seems to be a pivot on which the whole of this opposition against this movement is made to rest, but only intends to protract this conception ceremony to a period later by two years. So, bearing in mind that it is only a procrastination but not abolition of the said ceremony that the present Bill aims at, I will defy one and all, to whatever caste or creed he or they may belong, on religious grounds, to show that such protraction but not the abrogation is in slightest degree imaginable considered a sinful act, particularly when it can be maintained that such procrastination is only intended for the well-being of not a few or many of the Hindus, but it is intended in its interest of the well-being of the whole of the Hindus, not only of the present generation, but of the generation yet to come; and I will equally defy any one bearing physiological conditions of human beings in mind, specially that of Hindus, whom the Bill concerns, to assert that immunity is intended by the Bill for the women of the country from ignorantly suffering themselves to submit to the celebration of the ceremony at so injuriously early a period of their lives is in the least degree sinful, either according to the spirit or letter of the Shastras. When I said ignorantly, of course, I alluded to ignorance, not only of physiological law, but to ignorance also of the spirit and the letter of the law of their own religion itself. Quotations from authentic works I hope will confirm beyond the shadow of a doubt what I have just asserted. Smriti Muktaphalam, p. 58, 25th verse, Devala says, for 3 years after the phenomenon of maturity has occurred to a girl if her husband abstains from joining her he would be subject to sin of Branahathya, which means child-killing. This in itself shows that a considerable latitude is given to a husband to exonerate himself from the above threatened sin, for if travel, mourning, sickness, and other such not chimerical, but valid and adequate prohibitive circumstances should intervene, the husband is not visited with threatened sin of child-killing until the lapse of three years, not only according to this authoritative statement alone, but also I declare that by no means according to the weight of totality of Hindu Shastras on the subject, both in spirit and letter, and in accordance with every-day experience the performance of Garbhadanum is made imperative on the very first occurrence of this phenomenon in the life of a woman. In support of this I shall quote from one more authoritative work, Parasara Smriti, which is the special authority as admitted by every one for Kaliyug, and which is mentioned elsewhere to have superseded even the great authority of Manu, as seen from p. 56, Madras Manual of Administration by Dr. Maclean, Vol. I, in the division of Ethnology, and wherein I beg to submit that this very identical Sloka of Bhodhaygna, giving three years' latitude to the husband is cited as an authority as well, *vide* page 116, chapter 2, Parasara Smriti. It being so, the present limit is not enhanced to twelve years of age in view of such minor causes as mere sickness, mourning, and absence from home of individual cases, separately, but is raised to prevent either the immediate death of unprotected and helpless human beings or the ultimate decay of the whole nation to which two preventible and most injurious consequences. No one can doubt for a moment that according to most authentic statistics bearing on the physiological condition of the nation the Hindus as a nation are subject owing first to their ignorance of religion, secondly, to the culpable inefficacy of the present criminal law, and, thirdly, to an utter indifference of the educated Hindus to physical as well as a moral elevation of their own nation. Besides, this view is not for the first time now propounded to Hindus for Susruta, a disciple of Thanvantri, the doctor [illegible] of Hindus, himself taught the Hindus the evils arising from the celebration of the consummation ceremony at an early age. He says, page 205, chap. 10, if the consummatiot of marriage is celebrated before a man attains to his 25th and the woman her sixteenth year, the consummation will either not be fruitful, or otherwise the child will not live long. If he survives at all he will be weak-limbed, or will not be healthy; therefore never marry when a child is very young. This being an old work, we must not draw a hasty conclusion that in by-gone days, according to the physical condition of the then Hindus the man under twenty-five and the woman under sixteen years were considered very young, for this very authority has asserted that the particular phenomenon of maturity of women repeatedly or regularly occurs when they are about twelve years old, nor can it be asserted that this great sage would have undertaken to lay down with arithmetical accuracy of figures the rules for the consummation of marriage if he thought that the threatened sin of child-killing was incurred by putting off for a few years the consummation ceremony when, with the specific intention of benefitting the human race, but not owing to wanton neglect of fulfilling marital obligations, which is culpable in the eye of the Hindu Law, and if he for a moment thought that the same will in the least degree be considered either interfering with the fundamental laws of Hinduism or with their religious customs—for if he had done so in those days, no one would have respected his teaching—to say the least would have quietly passed over without censuring it as a sacrelligious teaching. The whole subject seems to be one that requires to be regulated according to the most advantageous principles for the well-being and prosperity of the human species, that is to say, preserving the health and the multiplying of species seem to be the only two points aimed at by the cumulative proof of the whole of the Hindu Shastris or the laws bearing on the question. Then, again, the fixing of an age by laying down hard and fast rules, irrespective of conditions of the so-called maturity, is neither an exception newly made to Hindu customs, and the ceremonies already vouchsafed to the Indians as it is plainly seen from section 345 of the Indian Penal Code, for in the most reliable and authoritative digest of Hindu Law by Nirnayasindhu 3 there occurs a one-sided passage that if that phenomenon were to occur to a girl even before her tenth year the ceremony known as consummation of marriage should take place; and the one-sided statements of this sort or at least this particular statement, as will be seen from the same authentic work illustrated that even this is better to do if it is not disagreeable to women than that the husband and wife are. The only points that Shastras have chiefly in view in ordaining this however may be such that a thing has already been prohibited by the existing Penal Code; hence as far as that principle is concerned, the present law gives that the Marquis of Lansdowne and his Council are not in any way entering for the first time on any of the many privileges that are left to be enjoyed by Hindus by the previous English rulers of India as I have already indicated.

SIR JAMES DORMER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 4.

Sir James Dormer arrives here to-morrow morning.

THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram left to-day for Calcutta. Other Rajahs leave for the Mofussil this week.

LORD WENLOCK'S PROPOSED TOUR.

Lord Wenlock leaves on the third week of March, going on a short tour, *en route* he will probably open a section of the Villapuram-Guntakal State Railway. Lady Wenlock is already at Coonoor.

A SCHOOL OF MUSIC FOR MADRAS.

The scheme for establishing a school of music here is receiving influential support.

ARCHBISHOP COLGAN AT THE FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY MEETING.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Friend-in-Need Society, Archbishop Colgan said there are more poor people in Madras now than twenty years ago.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

How much should it cost to embalm our dear brother departed? There is a lawsuit going on just now to decide this knotty point between a great English nobleman, whose kinsman died at Constantinople, and an English surgeon practising in the city of the Sultan, who carried out the embalmment of the deceased, and who charged for his services a sum which the great British nobleman thought too high. We all know from our Herodotus that the ancient Egyptians had a fixed scale of prices for transforming corpses into mummies; but in modern Europe the mummification tariff has been recently a very capricious one.

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Not so in the United States. There, when you are dead, you can be mummified according to your pecuniary means. The Americans are, next to the Italians, the most expert embalmers in the world; and the art owes its astonishing development in the States to the great War of Secession, when immense numbers of the bodies of officers and even of soldiers slain in war were forwarded to Washington and Philadelphia for embalmment prior the interment of the remains in family graves.

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There was a mummifying specialist at Washington in 1864 whose process consisted in the injection of the corpse with two successive liquids which coming in combination, formed a solid. The secret of the composition of these liquids he kept more carefully than Dr. Koch has kept that of his much-debated lymph. The result of the specialist's process appeared to be a kind of petrifaction of the corps. "There's the Major," he would say. "Only came to my office the day before yesterday by freight train. I've made him so hard that you could ring a latch-key on him. Nothing to do now but to rouge him up a bit and fix his moustache with some *pommade Hongroise*." Poor Humanity! What fantastic tricks they do play with our shuffled-off mortal coil, to be sure! I would rather not be embalmed either by the hard or the soft process. I prefer cremation.

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Sir Edward Monson and Sir George Bowen have respectively written most sensible letters to *The Times* protesting against the barbarous pronunciation of Greek as taught in our Universities and public schools, and advocating the study by "our boys" of that copious, poetical mellifluous language, Romaic or Modern Greek. These protests and these recommendations have been made, time and again, without much practical result. An English college Don crammed to the lips with Homer, Plato, and Pindar, with all the tragedians and all the comedians, and Aristotle to boot, will, if he be ignorant of Romaic, be incompetent to order his dinner at an Athenian restaurant; and even if he has gathered from a vocabulary that mackerel *a la maitre d'hotel* is *skombros me boutturon kai make donesi*, the waiter will not understand a word if the Don uses the pronunciation introduced into England by the Dutchman Erasmus.

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I am not very hopeful that the reforms demanded by Sir Edward Monson and Sir George Bowen, and, long ago, by Professor Blackie, will be carried out in our time. First, there is prejudice; and did there ever exist a tree that struck deeper roots than the Grand Old British Oak, Prejudice, has done? Next, I firmly believe that there are thousands upon thousands of intelligent English youths who are physically incapable of properly pronouncing the modern Greek "ghamma," the modern Greek "rho," and especially the modern Greek "he"; just as there are millions of Hindoos who are incapable of pronouncing certain of our consonants, and who pronounce" "Prendergast," "Fingleglass," and "Warren Hastings," "Wallen Stink," and finally, that it would be more than a Herculean labour always to remember that in modern Greek b is v and d is th—hard. Meanwhile, oh studious British young man! hie to Dulau's, or Quaritch's, or Nutt's, and order a copy of Professor Caroccio's "Corso Grammaticale della Lingua Greca Moderna." You will be able to kill two birds with one stone, and master Romaic and Tuscan simultaneously.

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Lawyers, at the snug little dinners in which they [illegible] occasionally to indulge to celebrate the exceptional [illegible] of a forensic oyster, are said rarely to omit the merry toast of "here's to the man who makes his own will." Similarly, undertakers used to be twitted [illegible] drinking at their convivial gatherings, to "the revered memory of Dr. Buchan," the author of "Domestic Medicine." But how about that "Poor Man's Lawyer," whom Mr. Booth promises us or threatens us with? "Every Man his Own Lawyer" is a book of considerable standing; but it is the limb of the law in flesh and blood I should like to consult. I am so mournfully poor.

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I did know a poor man's lawyer once in the City of Mexico, Calle San Somebody, or not far from the Fonda Iturbide. In his very small, dirty, and barely-furnished office he kept three books, as dirty as the room and himself, but the books varied in size. One was of the dimensions of the A. B. C. Railway Guide, another was as large as a bound volume of *Blackwood*, and the third was as big as Sell's "Dictionary of the World's Press." Now Don Guzman de Alfarache—he was a lineal descendant of that famous man of affairs—would say to his clients, "You come here for law, and you shall have it cheap. Will you have your law out of the small book, the middle book, or the big book? You are quite free to choose." In nine cases out of ten the clients elected to have their law out of the big book. It had such a "winning" look. To be sure they had to pay the maximum fee for it; but who grudges money lavished on a suit which he thinks he is sure to gain?

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In the year 2100, according to "Trent Farthing," the supposititious writer of a just published book with an irreverent title, England will have lost her commerce and her colonies; London will have become the shadow of her old mercantile self; and the centre of intellectual and fashionable life will have been transferred to New Zealand. Such a consummation is by no means impossible; only it is to be hoped that "Trent Farthing" has discovered some means of mitigating the violence of the earthquakes and the volcanic eruptions which occasionally knock large districts of New Zealand "into a cocked hat." "Much more whisky, no more Maori," said a chief to me once. It might be added "Many more Hot Lakes disasters, no more Maoriland."

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I fled from the Carnival at Rome mainly because that not very enlivening festival—carnivals, comic songs, and comic people are, as a rule, equally depressing—seriously interfered with one's freedom of locomotion. Few greater joys do I know than those of prowling about the streets of the Eternal City and peering into the darksome little holes in the wall which, the Romans call shops, and where you discern dimly in the cavernous gloom what commodities are sold there—pictures, statues, sham antiques, macaroni, sausages, bronzes, rosaries, pickled tunny mosaics, old armour, soap, lucifer matches, the works of St. Thomas Aquinas, and wideawake hats. To prowl comfortably you must be able to cross and recross the main thoroughfares perhaps a dozen times in the course of a morning, and at Carnival time you never know when a street may not be blocked by some tomfool pageant or another. You are bereft of that "*totalite du pave*" preferred by the French lady to whom Sir Walter Scott expressed his astonishment that there were no side-walks in the streets of Paris.

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So we came to Fair Florence, on our way to the Riviera and Home. What changes I shall expect to find in my dear native land when I return! Perhaps the muddy snowheap in Ashley Place, Westminster, will have been cleared away by a beneficent vestry. Maybe some interesting members of Mr. Booth's Salvage Corps may have favoured me with a call, to ask for any odd sardine tins, cast-off shoes, kitchen stuff, or hambones that I can spare for the Regeneration of the Submerged Tenth. All kinds of pleasures await me. The March winds. Shoals of begging letters. Bills. I shall see the *Anti-Jacobin*. I shall see *Black and White*. And perhaps I shall be able to discover whether the Royal English Opera of "Ivanhoe" is really a work of genius which has achieved well-merited success, or a second-rate production owing most of its attractiveness to noise and spectacular glitter, and preliminarily puffed with a hardihood of shamelessness almost beyond the bounds of human conception.

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Florence is as fair as ever—comely, friendly, hospitable. The season is at its height. The English and American colony is revelling in the highest of jinks. The native nobility are entertaining company in their stateliest manner. Receptions, balls, dinners, *vaglioni* are in full swing. We have been here nearly a week, and the sun has shone gloriously all day and every day. Only out of the sunshine, and at morning and night, it is piercingly, marrow-freezingly, blood-curdlingly, nose and ear-tip-frost-bitingly cold. The very statues in the galleries of the Uffizi seem to shiver. To Booth and his scheme not one red cent will I give; but I should be delighted to subscribe for a fund for the purpose of providing the Venus de Medicis with a nice, warm sealskin jacket, and buying a Gladstone rug for the Florentine Boar. The very tusks of his bronze counterpart, down by the Mercato Vecchio, looked as though they were shaking in his jaws with cold this morning.

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An accomplished English lady, who is struggling with the difficulties of Italian versification, asked me the other day whether she had not best begin by trying to render some Tennysonian, Swinburnian, or Lewis Morrisian stanzas into the *Lingua Toscana*. I told her that, in my opinion, she would do much better if she tried her hand at translating into Italian the following and amazing stanza from the "Agony column" of the *Standard*:—

GODSPEED.—Whose soul is it that, like a chirp from a nest,
Impels me to ponder awhile on the sound,
Until a small star softly bursts in my breast,
And tinges with iris the region around?

Here is a conceit that might have delighted the quaint old author of "The Purple Island." But, if "a small star softly bursts" in your breast, how are you to tell that "the region around is tinged with iris," unless you began to bleed at the nose? If any stars took to bursting in *my* breast, I should send for Dr. Tom Bird.

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Monsieur Deibler, the Paris executioner, complains that the monster Eyraud, whom he decapitated in the Place de la Roquette the other day, was a most intractable "subject," and, in fact, gave him more trouble than any "patient" to whom he had administered the shooting syrup of the guillotine. Executioners are sometimes unreasonable and expect too much from their victims. Do you remember the story of the culprit who was being scourged by the hangman, and, in the course of the torture, implored him to strike now higher and now lower? The worried *carnifex* at last lost patience: "I've hit yer high and I've hit yer low," he exclaimed, "*and yet you ain't satisfied.*"

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The wretch Eyraud, too, was not only a bad patient but a blunderer as well. The good prison chaplain offered the villain a glass of rum just before he ascended the scaffold, and Eyraud was fool enough to refuse the "stim." If he had accepted it he would have gained perhaps two minutes' time, during which it was just possible, although not probable, that a reprieve might have arrived. The proverbial "Saddler of Bawtrey, who was hanged for leaving his liquor," was as crass a fool as Eyraud. The saddler was offered the traditional "St. Giles's bowl" *en route* for the gallows. He would have nought of the bowl; the cart went on, and he was duly handled by the hangman, who was just pulling the saddler's legs when the bearer of a reprieve for him rode up. Moral: When you come to be guillotined never say no to a "nip" of rum.

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The death, at a ripe old age, but with faculties undiminished and fame unobscured, of the great French painter, Meissonier, surely enhances the value even of the most trifling productions of his pencil. Nor should it be forgotten that the renowned painter of "La Rixe," L'Homme choisissant une Epee," "Les Bons Amis," and "1807" was also a most expert draughtsman on wood. I have at home a rare little tome of "*histoires grave-leuses*," somewhat in the La Fontaine style, illustrated with delicate little vignettes and *culs de lampe* by the admirable master just deceased; and those who are fortunate enough to have on their shelves a copy of Wordsworth's "Travels in Greece" will find, if they consult the index of illustrations, that many of the most delicate of the architectural and figure subjects were drawn by M. Meissonier.

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There is a good story told of Meissonier in connection with a damask tablecloth. He had become celebrated, and was beginning to make money, [illegible] Parisian grandee, very wealthy, very fond of posing as an art patron, but slightly penurious. "An economical swell," as Clive Newcome put it. One day, Meissonier, breakfasting with the grandee, was struck by the beauty of the texture of the tablecloth. "One could draw upon it," he remarked; and, suiting the action to the word, he produced a pencil and made on the smooth, snowy *nappe* a wonderfully able sketch of a man's head. I need scarcely say that the particular tablecloth in question never went to the wash. The "economical swell" had the head carefully cut out of the damask, and hastened to frame and glaze his prize.

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A few weeks afterwards Meissonier again breakfasted with his patron, and found by the side of his plate at the corner of the table assigned to him a neat little sheaf of crayons and holders, with a penknife and some India rubber. While the guests at the conclusion of the repast were enjoying their coffee and cigarettes the host saw with delight "from the corner of his eye" that Meissonier was hard at work on the table-cloth—this time with a superb little full length of a mediæval halberdier. The party broke up; the guests departed; and the "economical swell" rushed back to the *salle a manger* to secure his treasure; but, alas! the painter had for once shown himself as economical as his patron. He had made disastrously good use of the penknife, and one corner of the table-cloth was gone, halberdier and all!

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I knew an inveterate gambler once who imagined that he had hit upon a really infallible system for breaking the bank at Hombourg-von-der-Hohe. He only played "rouge et noir," and his system was simply to bet against himself—that is to say, he kept a number of black and red beans in his trouser's pocket. Before placing his stake on the table he drew forth a bean. If it was black he betted on red; if it was red he backed the black, his theory being that it was against the doctrine of chances that the colour of the beans which he drew should tally with the colours turned up by the cards. I do not know what become of him or of his system; but the principle of the latter seems to govern the method of divination practised by Mr. H. M. Stanley.

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The explorer told his host at the New York Press Club that once in Africa, when he was undecided whether he should follow the course of a river or turn back, "he tossed up with a sailor, who believed in games of chance." The win decided that he should turn back; but Stanley was not satisfied. He resorted to the arbitrament of long straws and short straws: and three times the verdict of the straws was "turn back." Stanley, however, felt that the only way to glory was to do his duty; so he made up his mind to follow the course of the river—to glory. But surely Stanley might have saved himself time and trouble had he made up his mind in the first instance that "head" meant an answer in the affirmative to any question propounded; and next, had he, like the man in "Box and Cox," provided himself with a "tossing shilling"—a cleverly-glued together "doublet" with a head on each side.

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I saw the ghost of William Cobbett—in my mind's eye, Horatio—yesterday, in the gloaming, on the Lung' Arno. He wore his ordinary pepper-and-salt coat, scarlet waistcoat, drab breeches, and gaiters, and broad-brimmed hat; only, as a protection against the bitter cold he had donned an "upper Benjamin," with many capes. "Have you ever read my 'Paper Against Gold?'" asked the phantom, sternly. I replied that I was familiar with the contents of that tremendous tractate. "What do you think of Goschen's one pound note scheme?" continued more sternly still the apparition. I made answer, giving my humble opinion of Mr. Goschen and the Bank of England, when the ghost exclaimed, "Perdition take Goschen and the Bank of England and the one pound notes to boot!" and so, brandishing a thick stick, the *eidolon* vanished into the infinities.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

OPENING OF THE MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

THE new Merewether Dry Dock, which forms a part of the Prince's Dock, and a description of which was given in our issue of Tuesday, was on the same afternoon opened by his Excellency the Governor, in presence of a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen. All the ships in dock were gaily decorated in honour of the great event in the history of the Port Trust; and at the harbour entrance to the new dock lay the British India steam-ship Wardha with yards manned by her lascar crew, and decked from stem to stern with flags, ready to enter the graving dock on its being declared open. His Excellency the Governor arrived at the Frere Road entrance shortly after five o'clock, accompanied by Captain the Hon. St. Leger Jervis, A.-D.-C., and Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary. His Excellency on alighting from his carriage was saluted by a guard-of-honour, composed of a detachment of the 4th Bombay Rifles, under Lieutenant Barton, and received by Colonel Merewether, R.E., who conducted him to the spot at the harbour entrance to the dock where the ceremony was to be performed; and on his Excellency appearing there, he was greeted with three hearty cheers by the officers and crew of the Wardha, which he acknowledged by bowing. Shortly after Lady Harris, who had been unavoidably detained arrived, accompanied by Captain Cox, and was also received by Colonel Merewether. Among those seated under the shamiana were:—Hon. Mr C. B. Pritchard, C.S.I., Sir Charles Sargent, Kt. Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R. E., Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, the Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Colonel W. Merriman, Mons. Pernet, Consul for France, Herr von Syburg, Consul for Germany, Hajee Mirza Hoosein Khan, Consul-General for Persia, Senhor Sebastiao Rodrigues Barbosa Centeno, Consul for Portugal, Kader Bay, Consul for Turkey, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. H. Curwen, Barigade-Surgeon Langley, Brigade-Sugeon Maconochie, Colonel Bisset, C.I.E., Mr. F. F. Beaufort, Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S., Colonel Wilson, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. S. S. Bengallee, C.I.E., Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.S., Mr. F. W. Stevens, Mr. J. Griffiths, Mr. J. Janni, Captain the Hon St. Leger Jervis, Messrs. R. S. Compbell, J. M. Compbell, C.S., C.I.E., H. W. Uloth, S. D. Sassoon, M. C. Turner, Colonel Firebrace, R.E., Captain Hext, A.-D.-C., C.I.E. R. N., Captain N. Bean, Captain Newell, Messrs. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, F. D. Petit, Hurdisondas Narotamdas, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. G. E. Ormiston, F. G. Dumayne, C. Chambers, J. Hand, Jehangeer Dossabhoy Framjee, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, W. Penny, G. Cotton, J. Wallace. W. W. Squire, G. R. Lynn, P. G. Messent, Walter Lang, Vizbhookandas Atmaram, Tribhowandas Mungldas Nathoobhoy, Purshotamdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, W. N. Flemming, D. H. Glade, N. S. Glazebrook, Ameerudin Tyebjee, Teibhowandas Varjeevandas, Dr. Collie, Mr. E. P. V. Van Der Straten, and several others.

Colonel Merewether opened the proceedings by giving an interesting summary of the dock history in Bombay, and requesting H. E. the Governor to declare the dock open. He said:—

Your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have first on behalf of the Trustees of the Port to offer your Excellencies our most hearty thanks for so kindly honouring us with your presence on this occasion, and for consenting to take part in the ceremony. The Trustees have, of course with the sanction of Government, provided this Graving Dock in the belief that it will prove of very great advantage to the shipping. The proportion of tonnage using the Wet Docks during the last official year was over 71 per cent., and it will no doubt rapidly increase, and for vessels in the Wet Docks the Graving Dock is most conveniently situated. Vessels can, after discharging their import cargo, go in perfectly still water into the Graving Dock and back, and then load their export cargo. The new Dock has also the advantage over all other dry docks in Bombay of being independent of tides, and thus vessels can be put into and taken out of it at any time. It will, too, be much more safe than any other Bombay docks, as there will be the power, should a vessel be found not to be properly on the blocks or the shoring not be satisfactory, to at once raise the level of the water and to keep the vessel water-borne as long as may be necessary, thus, perhaps, avoiding a bad accident. The dimensions of the Dock have been increased in order to enable war vessels of very considerable size to use it, and any vessel which can enter the Prince's Dock can take in a vessel 135 feet longer and of 14 feet greater beam than the great Indian troopships, or one 57 feet longer and of 13 feet greater beam than the largest of the P. and O. Company's splendid fleet; while extreme spring tides a depth of 29 feet 8 inches is obtainable. The Trustees consider that the Dock is mainly required for cleaning and painting and trifling repairs, so that no provision has been made for carrying out any other repairs. The *caisson*, which has been provided for closing the end of new D

in that year. It is a curious coincidence, Colonel Merewether proceeded to say, that orders for the construction of the first Graving Dock in Bombay should have been received just 200 years ago by a Governor, whose surname was the same as the greatly honoured one of our present Governor. Everything has greatly changed since then. It is long since people were able to treat our Governors as they did poor Mr. Bartholomew Harris, and the then mighty powers by which he was so troubled have long ago ceased to exist. Our earliest dry docks, too, constructed though they were long after his time, and then looked upon as perfect marvels, were very small compared with the Dock about to be opened. I beg to bring your notice, Sir, the very excellent service rendered by the engineer, Mr. Ormiston—(applause)—and under him by Mr. Lynn, Mr. Squire, and Mr. Messent, and by the contractors, Messrs. Thompson and Co. The quality of the work is excellent, it has been completed in very good time, the cost is well within the estimate, which was about 11¼ lakhs, and the relations between the contractors and the Trustees and their engineers have been thoroughly cordial. (Applause.) This is the third Bombay Port Trust Dock with regard to the construction of which Mr. Ormiston's very valuable services have been brought prominently to notice, and the second in the case of Mr. Lynn, Mr. Squire and Mr. Messent. I now ask your Excellency to be so good as to declare the Dock open, and that being done the B. I. S. N. Company's S. S. Warda will enter the Dock, and as soon as she is in position over the blocks, I shall ask her Excellency Lady Harris to have the kindness to start the pumping engines, which will conclude the ceremony. (Loud Applause.)

H. E. the Governor, in declaring the dock open, said :—

Colonel Merewether, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is scarcely necessary, I think, of Colonel Merewether to thank Lady Harris and myself for attending here to-day. It is obviously a pleasure as well as an honour, to be present on an occasion so interesting, and it is an instance of what ups and downs there are in our existence in this life, that until a day or two ago we were in the depths of despair that our Census had shown us only 800,000, instead of the 900,000, which we had expected, and to-day our grief is assuaged by the recognition of the enterprise and public spirit that the Port Trust has shown in carrying out this great work. In the interesting summary that Colonel Merewether has given us of the dock history of Bombay, he has made reference to a distinguished namesake of mine who now lies buried at Surat, and who was besieged in the office of the Honourable East India Company, by the merchants of that town; and I cannot help thinking that as the indomitable spirit which marked the Honourable East India Company's own proceedings in India, prefaced the empire of her Majesty here, so the indomitable spirit and resistance in overcoming the opposition of those two hundred years ago, has prefaced the indomitable spirit and energy of many Englishmen in this country, who have carried out works as great as this. I trust that the opening of this dock may be followed as Colonel Merewether has anticipated by a great demand for its use, that we may see our harbour crowded with shipping, and know that the dry dock is being put into use every day. The correspondence to which Colonel Merewether has referred has not touched upon one point, and that is the overwhelming correspondence what has ensued between the Government of India and the Admiralty, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer of her Majesty's treasury, upon the erection of a dry dock for the larger ships of her Majesty's navy. I am not sure that the correspondence has concluded yet, but I am glad to hear from Colonel Merewether, that this dock is capable of docking the largest ships of her Majesty's navy, and will therefore be able to pay a double duty to the Empire, in being used both by war-ships as well as by merchant-men. Ladies and gentlemen, in declaring this dock open, I am sure I am expressing your wishes in offering our sincerest congratulations to the officials of the Port Trust for their enterprise in carrying this work through, as they have done many other great works for the benefit of Bombay, and those officials who have been technically connected with the work itself. The reference Colonel Merewether has made to Mr. Ormiston and the other engineers connected with it is, I am sure, fully endorsed by yourselves, who have known them longer than I have. I have now nothing more to do than, with all good wishes for the success of the dry dock, to declare it open. (Loud applause.)

Lady Harris then waving a flag gave the signal for the s. s. Wardha to advance, and the vessel amid renewed cheering from her crew steamed slowly into dock, cutting with her bows a white ribband stretched across the dock entrance. The ship was run in to her moorings beautifully, and without the slightest hitch. The *caisson*, a structure like the hull of a ship, which was described in the preliminary article above referred to, was then floated into position, and the Dock closed upon the ship inside. Lady Harris was next conducted [illegible] upon which was fitted a telegraph apparatus, such as is used on board ship by the Captain for communicating with the engineer and with the telegraph. Her Excellency signalled to the engine-room "full speed ahead." The engines were set in motion, and the work of pumping the water out of the graving-dock began. Lady Harris was then presented with a handsome silver mounted case, containing a beautiful paper knife with ivory blade and Cutch work handle as a memento of the occasion. The company next adjourned to the Port Trust premises, where they were served with light refreshments. The assembly then dispersed.

THE SALT QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the conviction and fine imposed upon two native women for the so-called manufacture of salt in pursuance of the Hon. Mr. Pritchard's Act, I have to submit my views in support of your own and those of other newspapers, which are unanimous in their reading of the Salt Act. It is to be admitted that a few poor people may be "manufacturing" salt in the sense in which the two women have been found guilty. But this gives rise to three questions, which I shall now proceed to discuss.

First.—Is it possible that to manufacture salt from salt clay or salt water entails no expense?

Second.—Is the salt so obtained possessed of the same taste as that manufactured in the ordinary salt pans?

Third.—Do these poor people resort to illicit manufacture because they cannot afford to pay for the necessary quantity of salt made in the usual way? With regard to the first question they have to undergo the usual labour and to pay for fuel; and as to the second, I know that the salt obtained by boiling is a little bitter in taste. The third is answered by the assumption that because of their inability to purchase pure salt, they obtain with great labour and short expense impure salt to meet their necessity.

One most important fact must be borne in mind, namely, that unlawful manufacture is confined to localities adjacent to the sea or to soils bearing salt clay, and does not extend over the whole Presidency. Now, how many poor people may be living in such localities who will take the trouble and undergo the expense of making such bad stuff in preference to buying pure salt? And what would be the amount of loss to Government revenue? The answer is that very few people do make such contraband salt, and the loss to the State is infinitesimal. Is the State unable to bear such an insignificant deficiency? Is not, then, why fix the minimum sum liable to the income-tax at Rs. 500? Are they who do not pay this tax poorer than those who manufacture salt in an unlawful manner? If not, why not let them make their own salt in the way mentioned above for their own use? In what country is a tax like this levied on poverty? It is the blind zeal of officers of the Forest and Abkari Departments to increase the State revenues, which has under cover of those Acts ruined hundreds of families and their properties, Government ought not to cast in oblivion their proud motto of "Mercy and Justice," and effect immediate improvement in the Salt, Forest, and Abkari administration.—Yours, &c.,

March 4. P. B. DANTRA.

M. AND MADAME PASTEUR, says the *Roma*, were lately presented to the Pope, by their son, who is employed at the French Embassy in Rome. When the Pope saw M. Pasteur, he exclaimed "Oh, you belong to the other party," alluding to the Quirinal. "Remember that those gentlemen have taken everything away from us. I wanted to see you to tell you this; and now here you have my benediction." M. and Madame Pasteur had scarcely time to make a movement to kiss the Pope's hand, who, however, lifted his left hand and said, "And I also bless you and your family," and thus dismissed them. The same day the Pope received the Duchesse d'Uzes, but only gave her three minutes of his time, at which it is said she was so mortified that when she left the Vatican she told everyone that she had not seen the Pope, because he was indisposed; and that she would not see him, because she was leaving at once for Naples.

THE GAMBLING SCANDAL.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A vast amount of nonsense has been written in the Home papers about what is popularly known as "The Gambling Scandal," the "scandal" referred to, as is well known, and of which the papers make so much, being not so much as to whether Sir William Gordon-Cumming staked and lost a pile of £10 notes, and then said that he had only staked "fivers," as the fact that "reckless gambling prevails in a distinguished circle." Oh for the pencil of a "Mars" to depict Mrs. Grundy as the typical English "Mees" crying "Oh shocking," Everyone must know, or at all events ought to know, that gambling has been enormously on the increase during the last decade, and also for ten years again before that. Dating from the time when the "Raleigh" Club started in Waterloo Place—say, roughly, some 25 years ago—gambling pure and simple has no doubt been increasing year by year. Of course gambling on race-courses or over any sporting event, from a prize-fight to a billiard match, always has and always will hold its own wherever a handful of "Britishers" may meet together; but "Baccarat" and "Rouge et Noir" *et hoc genus omnes* are of a comparatively modern date—modern, that is to say, to those of us who do not remember the days of Crockfords, after which for a time there was a lull in gambling so far as cards were concerned.

The amusing mistake that the *Standard* and other papers make in writing about the matter is the statement that although ladies in what is now called "smart" society indulge in play, this was never previously the case. Any one who knows his Thackeray properly, as all Englishmen should know the writings of our greatest novelist of the present day, will remember his graphic account in "The Virginians" of the gambling that used to take place at Tunbridge Wells among the "smart people" of that day—rather more than 100 years ago. Those who do not recollect it may be interested in the following extracts from a book which, although only a novel, is a marvellously true sketch of the history of that time, not only as regards gambling, but other matters:—

"Like worldly parents anxious to get rid of a troublesome child, and go to their evening party, Madame Bernstein and her attendants had put the sun to bed, whilst it was as yet light, and had drawn the curtains over it, and were busy about their cards and their candles, and their tea and negus, and other refreshment. One chair after another landed ladies at the Baroness's door, more or less painted, patched, brocaded. To these came gentlemen in gala raiment, &c., &c. . . . . .

At the commencement of the evening the Baroness received her guests personally, and as they arrived engaged them in talk and introductory courtesies. But as the rooms and tables filled, and the parties were made up, Madame de Bernstain became more and more restless, and finally retreated with those friends to her own corner, where a table specially reserved for her was occupied by her major domo. And here the old lady sat down resolutely, never changing her place or quitting her game till cock-crow, &c., &c."

For the benefit of those who do not know the "Virginians," and it is marvellous how comparatively few do seem to know it, it may be as well to mention that the Madame de Bernstein referred to above is none other than Thackeray's most fascinating heroine, Beatrix, many years after her flirtations with Esmond and her other escapades.

LECTURE ON ÆSCHYLUS.

PROFESSOR MACMILLAN on Tuesday gave the third of his series of the Wilson Philological Lectures. "Æschylus," he began, "is the poetical, as Herodotus is the historical representative of the grandest period of Greek history, of the time when Greece first established her position in the history of the world by standing forward as the bulwark of Europe against Asia, and driving back from her shores the full tide of Persian conquest, which, after the overthrow of the mighty Babylonian Empire had spread triumphantly over Northern India, Phœnicia, and Egypt, had reduced to slavery the Greek colonial cities of Asia Minor, and now threatened to overwhelm Eastern Europe. It was a time when the future history, not only of Greece, but also of the whole world trembled in the balance. Had Persia conquered either at Marathon, or at Salamis, or in the final struggle at Plataea, the first vigorous growth of European civilisation would have been nipped in the bud, and the course of the world's history would have been entirely changed. The hosts of Darius and Xerxes were, how ever repulsed, and E[illegible] saved by the valour of Greece. The general consequence of the Greek victory was the assurance of the future of European civilisation, while the immediate result was that wonderful development of Athenian genius in every sphere of intellectual and practical activity, which can only be adequately paralleled in history by the outburst of literary genius in England that followed the defeat of the Spanish Armada. In the great and successful struggle against the seemingly overwhelming power of Persia, Æschylus and his brothers took a very prominent part. His brother Cynægirus was killed at Marathon, another brother Ameinias had his hand cut off at Salamis, after exhibiting such valour that he was esteemed the bravest of all the Athenians who fought in the battle. The poet himself fought at Marathon, Salamis, and Plataea, and it shows the warlike spirit of the man that he prided himself more on the prowess he showed on the battle-field than on his hundred dramas and the victories he won in the Dionysian theatre. In the inscription he composed for his own tombstone he made no mention of his tragedies but simply ordered to be written on it: "This tomb of wheat-bearing Gela hides the dead Æschylus, son of Euphorion. The grove of Marathon may tell of his glorious might and the long-haired Mede knows it well." But how was it that Gela, a town in Sicily, provided a tomb for the remains of the patriotic citizen, who had served Athens so well with his spear, and glorified her by his poetic genius? One would have thought that a man with such a glorious record, at once in the world of action and in the word of literature would have lived and died in his native city contented with himself and almost worshipped by his follow-citizens. But this was not to be. Æschylus appears to have been a man of passionate temperament, jealous of rivalry, and when Sophocles, a younger poet, first wrested from him the prize in the tragic contest in 468 B.C., he retired in deep dudgeon to Sicily. This first visit however was only temporary. It was not until ten years later in 458 the year of the representation of his great Orestean triology that he left Athens for Sicily never to return. The explanations given of his expatriation are various and conflicting. About the time of his departure he was accused of impiety and would have been condemned to death, had not his brother Ameinias worked upon the feelings of his judges by exhibiting his arm, the hand of which had been cut off at Salamis. It is probably partly through indignation at this accusation which must have been a terrible affront to a man of his fervid piety, and partly through intense dissatisfaction at the rapidity of democratic reform, which he vainly tried to stem by defending the aristocratic court of the Arcopagus in his Emendes that he was moved to seek a new home in Sicily, where he died in the year 456. According to the story an eagle carrying a tortoise in the air mistook the old poet's bald head for a stone, and dropping the tortoise to break the shell, broke instead the poet's skull; thereby fulfilling a prophecy that he should meet his death by a weapon from heaven." The lecturer then proceeded to give a short account of the other plays of Æschylus, and an elaborate analysis of the Agamemnon, which he selected as the most striking manifestation of the poet's dramatic power. The lecturer concluded with an estimate of the poet's genius, in which it was remarked that his most striking characteristic is a kind of colossal grandour and sublimity such as is to be found nowhere else in the whole range of Greek literature. Æschylus was the least Greek, and still more the least Athenian of all the Greek poets. In immensity and gloomy sublimity of his imagination he was more Oriental or Gothic than Greek. His dramas are such as Dante, Isaiah, or Jeremiah might have written, had they cast their genius into the mould of the tragic drama.

The hearty applause with which the lecturer was greeted at the conclusion of his address showed that the lecture was thoroughly appreciated by the audience.

THE day after the disturbance in the prison at Bari, when the chief of the "Mala Vita" was killed, some of the prisoners asked to see the dead man for the last time, but were refused. They then took two boards, set them up in the form of a cross in the centre of their room, with lighted lamps before it, draped some shawls that belonged to the dead chief around it, knelt down, and, led by the man of the most influence amongst them, repeated the prayers for the dead. All were in tears.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Malwa, with the inward English mails, is expected to arrive about 4 p.m., on Monday.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, accompanied by members of his staff, left yesterday from Victoria Terminus by the ordinary passenger night train for Poona. The departure was strictly private His Excellency returns to Bombay on Saturday morning, and will proceed on a tour of inspection to Aden by the mail steamer of that day.

THE Census returns in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, writes the Allahabad paper, are beginning to come in with a promptitude which speaks well for the excellence of the arrangements made. The first returns which have arrived are those for the Sultanpur district and the Rampur State, the former showing an increase of 12 per cent. on the population of 1881, and the latter an increase of 3 per cent. All the returns are expected to be in by about the 16th instant. At Cawnpore, it seems, the people have got it into their heads that the Census has something to do with the waterworks scheme.

THE Czarewitch, as we have seen, appears to have been greatly pleased with his visit to India. As regards the impression that our visitors created on those whom they met in India, writes the *Pioneer*, one thing that seems to have excited notice and surprise in this country wherever they went was the character of their sporting arms. One would naturally expect the heir of the Russias, dropping diamond souvenirs behind him wherever he goes, to be equipped with the best that the world can provide in the matter of arms. Half dozen rifles of Henry's best and as many guns by Purdey is the sort of outfit one imagines would be the Prince or Princes' on a shooting tour to India. But the Czarewitch's single gun to the astonishment of all was a clumsy-looking affair with a foresight that would have covered a camel: and the staff were similarly armed. Another thing that much struck British officers was that though the whole suite were cavalry officers of crack regiments, there was not one for them who would dream of mounting a horse for pleasure, nor did they make any secret of their sentiments on the matter. For the rest they appeared to those who met them a cheerful, kindly and highly convivial set of men: for whom austere theories about life and its enjoyments had very little meaning.

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF returned to England at the end of last month from Mentone, where he greatly improved in health. During his illness in Teheran the Shah paid him every attention, visiting him nearly every day, and before he left he presented him with his photograph, handsomely framed with diamonds set in gold. The gift is of splehdid workmanship, and must have cost not less than 2,000*l*.

MISS VAN TASSELL, the balloonist, performed from the Chadarghat public gardens two successful descents with the parachute, and the last time she went up an altitude of upwards of five thousand feet. Thousands of spectators witnessed the performance, but most of the people preferred seeing them from the hills and housetops surrounding the public gardens, which naturally militated against the financial success of the enterprise.

THE Calcutta Gold Market on Saturday was unaltered. The rates were:—Dumra, As. 10; Sonapet, Rs. 1-2; Western Patkoon, As. 9; Pat-Pat, Rs. 1-4; Dhadka, As. 8; Bengal Gold and Silver, As. 7; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, As. 9; Sonakhan, As. 8; Eastern Ranchi, nominal; Lohardagga nominal.

CERTAIN important changes are notified in the organisation of the Hyderabad Contingent in an Army Circular. The establishment of British officers per regiment of cavalry and infantry is increased from six to eight. One officer will be added to each regiment during the current year, and another in 1893. This increase in the number of British officers is in no way to affect the position or duties of the native commissioned officers in command of troops or companies. Squadron and wing commanders are to be appointed in the same rates of pay as now obtaining in the Bengal army; and forage allowance wing and squadron allowances and forage allowance [illegible] granted as in the regular army; the contract allowances now granted to commanding officers of infantry being abolished. The kit allowance for recruits on enlistment is raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. All these changes are in the right direction, for the regiments forming the Contingent have made great strides in efficiency of late years, and with more British officers they will now be able to hold their own with regimnnts in Upper India, whence their recruits are chiefly drawn. The good work done by the 3rd Lancers of the Contingent in Upper Burma proved what good stuff the cavalry are made of, and particularly the excellence of the Native officers. The Contingent has also been fortunate in having British officers keenly interested in their work, though only too often so few in number that they were seriously handicapped in the training of their men.

THE house of a gentleman at Kokira, Rangoon, was recently broken into by burglars and completely ransacked of everything of value. The occupants, it is said, had previously been drugged. A large portion of the property was afterwards recovered from the pawnbrokers. Another house was entered a few days later by a thief, who, however, got a warm reception, but he managed to escape after being felled by a blow on the head, leaving behind him an ivory handled *dah* mounted with silver. The thieves appear to be altogether very busy at Rangoon.

A FORT TREGEAR telegram of Saturday (28th ult.) says:—Captain Hutchinson's party, which started on the 20th instant to punish Jacopa for his attack on Mr. Murray, has just returned to the latter village, and we got into heliographic communication with them to-day. They have encountered no opposition, Jacopa having fled. The other Mollienpui chiefs sent in yesterday to renew their professions of loyalty and express their pleasure at Captain Shakespear's return from the southern regions, which are a *terra incognita* to them. It is evident that as a body Mollienpuis are faithful, and the late outbreak must be put down to one of those impulses of unreasoning rage which are so common with savage tribes. The good account given of themselves by the few men who were surrounded in the village will probably make people more chary of meddling with even small parties of our men in future.

IN our last, writes a local paper, we gave the population of Madras according to the rough totals that have been prepared, but there are still a few more returns to be sent in, we are informed, and the final total will be something over 450,000. The population at the Census of 1881 was 405,848, so that the increase is 44,098, or 10·9 per cent. The number of occupied houses was 59,806, which gives an average per house of 7·5, against an average or 8·3 in 1881. The decrease is no doubt largely due to a difference in the definition of a house, or at least in the application of the definition. The proportion of the sexes is 498 males to 502 females in each 1,000 of the population, the proportions in 1881 being 493 males to 507 females.

THE marriage of his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur will take place some time during this month. The Kolhapur Durbar has sanctioned the sum of eight lakhs of rupees to meet the expenses of the marriage. A marriage tax at 15 per cent. on the income of the Inamdars and Jagirdars in Kolhapur will be levied on account of the marriage of the Maharaja, according to an old custom.

Two months ago a daughter of Mr. John Magee, an *employe* of the Bank of Madras, was bitten on the face by a dog. The wound was at once cauterised and seemed to be healed. But on Friday last symptoms of hydrophobia set in and the little girl began barking like a dog and exibiting other signs of madness. All available efforts to save life were tried but to no purpose, and the child died early yesterday morning and was buried the same evening in St. Roque's cemetry.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THERE was a large attendance on the race-course yesterday afternoon, when the above races came off. Speculation both inside and without the ring gave the "bookies" a lively time of it, and they did fairly good business. The Grand-stand was not so well patronised as that without the ring. The evening's sport was keen, although the entries were small, and some close finishes were witnessed. The races were timed to commence at four o'clock, but it was not till twenty-five minutes later before the horses faced the starter. Lady Harris was present on the Grand-stand. The following are the results:—

1ST RACE.—"Desert Stakes." For all maiden Arabs landed after 1st August, 1890. Weight for age raised 21lbs. Distance, 5 furlongs. Winners of Rs. 99 or upwards, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra.

H H Aga Khan's g a h Burmah, 10st 10lb, Oomer ... 1
Mr Theed Tamimi's b a h Ghumnum, 10st 10lb, Mr Graham ... 2
Mr Musjid bin Moschu's g a h Chanticleer, 10st 10lb, Ebrahim ... 3
Mr Hamood Abu Shaba's g a h White Star, 10st 10lb, Mr May ... 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against White Star; 5 to 1 against Chanticleer; 3 to 1 against Burmah, and 3 to 1 against Ghumnum.

White Star was most fancied in this race. After three breaks away they were let go with Burmah leading. Coming round the bend home Ghumnum tried to collar Burmah who, however, shot ahead, and won by a length comfortably. Chanticleer was a good third, while the favourite White Star tailed the trio. Time—1min. 9 secs.

2ND RACE.—"Arab Selling Race."—For All Arabs, Rs. 199. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500, to carry 10st. 7lbs.; 5lbs. allowed for Rs. 100 under, down to Rs. 500. Distance, 6 furlongs. Entrance Rs. 5. Entries to constitute starting declaration by 5 p.m. at the stand.

Mr Framjee Dorabjee's ch a h Dick Turpin, 8st 10lb, Ebrahim ... 1
Aga Junghi Shah's b a h Himalaya, 7st 4lb, Oomer.... 2
Mr Bomonjee Eduljee's ch a h Alert, 8st, A Wahed.... 3
Mr Jassim bin Feed's bn a h Sidee Boy, 8st 10lb, Cassim ... 0
Mr R J R's ch a h Royalty, 8st 10lb, Ramcharan ... 0
Mr Grant's b a h Starlight, 8st 10lb, Killick ... 0
Mr Jassim bin Feed's b a geld Shumlan, 8st, Abdool Curreem ... 0
Mr Khalifa bin Esau's b a h Goldfinder, 6st 13lb. Luchman ... 0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Royalty; 6 to 1 against Starlight; 4 to 1 against Dick Turpin; 6 to 1 against Alert; 4 to 1 against Himalaya; 12 to 1 against Goldfinder, Sunbeam and Sidee Boy.

Eight horses were saddled for this race and after two attempts they were despatched to a good start with Himalaya showing the lead. Dick Turpin skilfully guided by that clever native jockey, Ebrahim, was seen closing fast on Himalaya who was beaten by him by half a length. A length separated Alert from Himalaya. Time—1min. 19sec.

3RD RACE.—"Galloway Handicap."—Open for all Galloways 13-3 and under. Distance, ½ mile.

Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Gazee, 9st 4lb, Ebrahim 1
H H Aga Khan's g a p Colonel, 7st 10lb, Oomer..... 2
Aga Akbar Shah's g a gal Speed of Thought, 8st 12lb, Mocunda ... 3
Aga Z Shah's b a p Cornet, 8st 7lb, C B Mahomed... 0

Betting:—Evens on Ghazee; 5 to 1 against Cornet; 10 to 1 against Speed of Thought; and 3 to 1 against Colonel.

In this race Ghazee was thought a certainty, and he justified the confidence reposed in him by securing the verdict in a canter a length and a half in front of Colonel, Speed of Thought securing third honours a length in front of Cornet. Time—1 min. 22 secs.

4TH RACE.—"Galloway Plate" (closed).—For All Galloways 13-3 and under. Weight for inches 13-3, to carry 11st. Winners of Rs. 49 or upwards, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., thrice or oftener 10lbs. extra. Distance, R. C.

Mr Graham's g a p Soheil, 11st 4lb, Owner... 1
Mr Grants' b a p Orion (late Shah), 10st 2lb, Mr Beatty ... 2
Col Rhode's ch a p Sherry, 9st 11lb, Mr May... 3
Mr E E Steel's ch a gal Crawler, 11st 1lb, Owner.... 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Soheil; 4 to 1 against Orion; 6 to 4 against Sherry; 8 to 1 against Crawler.

Four [illegible] the starter and jumped off to a fair start with Crawler at the head of affairs. The horses were level up the straight, but on gaining the far corner Orion was leading. Coming down the straight Soheil came away from the ruck and romped in hands down a length and a half in front of Orion, who with hard going came in second by half a neck before Sherry. Time—3min. 4secs.

5TH RACE.—"Lawrence Cup."—For all Arabs. Distance, 1 mile. Weight for age. Winners, including handicaps of Rs. 500 added money, to carry once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Winners of Rs. 1,000, including handicaps, to carry 7lbs. in addition to each race won.

H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebreuse, 9st 13lb, Oomer ... 1
Mr Framji Dorabji's ch a h Dick Turpin, 9st 10lb, Mr. May ... 2
Mr Musjid bin Mosin's b a g Rainbow, 8st 9lb, Ebrahim ... 3
Capt Kelly's ch a p Absentee, 9st 12lb, Bowen... 0
Mr Esau bin Khalifa's ch a g Merrylegs, 9st 7lb, Lutchman ... 0
Aga Z Shah's b a h William, 9st 3lb. C B Mahomed... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Tenebreuse; 3 to 1 against Absentee; 6 to 1 against Merrylegs, Rainbow, and Dick Turpin, and 10 to 1 against William.

In this race Tenebreuse was hot favourite, approaching the quarter-mile post Dick Turpin, ridden by Captain Ross, looked a dangerous foe. But the favourite shot ahead easily, and cantered past a length in front of Dick Turpin, who was followed by Rainbow two lengths behind. Absentee did not even secure a place. Time—1 min. 51 secs.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Malwa, with the English mails of the 20th ult., left Aden at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Monday morning. The Malwa brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mrs. Pollock and child, Mr. H. Wise, Capt. H. N. Merewether, Mrs. and two Misses Reynolds, Mrs. Bulkley, Mrs. Bryce and infant, Mrs. M. J. Sage, Mr. Carreras, Mrs. G. H. Rogers, infant, and ayah, Miss Barley, Mr. J. Clegg, Col. Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gill, Rev. and Mrs A. Wright, Mr. M. R. Mehta, Mrs. Griffin and infant, Mr. Croft, Capt. E. R. Shopland. From Brindisi: Mr and Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Moses, child, and four servants, Major F. L. Dickin, Lieut. A. J. H. Swiney, Mr. G. H. Rogers, Mr. M. Morrison, Mr. G. W. Goddard, Mr. Philip, Miss Wright, and Mrs. Stehelin.

For Madras (via Bombay).—From London: Surg.-Major and Mrs. Fitzpatrick and infant, Mr. J. H. Merriman.

For Kurrachee (via Bombay).—From London: Miss C. Hannah, Capt. and Mrs. Ternan. From Brindisi: Mr. A. Merdith.

For Yokohama (via Bombay).—From London: Mr. M. de Bunsen.

For Shanghai (via Bombay).—From London: Mr. W. N. Beauclerk and son.

INQUIRIES recently made into the question of Catholic disabilities have brought out the fact that by a section of the Emancipation Act, which has never been repealed, Roman Catholics holding office under the Crown, from the Prime Minister downwards, are prohibited from advising the Sovereign with reference to any ecclesiastical appointment whatsoever. There is, as has been already stated in these columns, a similar proviso in the Jewish Disabilities Act with regard to Jews. But no such barrister existed in the case of Atheists, or Protestant Nonconformists.

FURTHER excavations at Winchester have brought to light the massive foundations of the palace of the Norman Conqueror. One fragment of the wall is 18ft. long and 4ft. thick. Worked up with it are fragments of Roman tiles, and further traces of Roman occupation are presumed to exist deeper in the ground. According to the maps of Norman Winchester, the king's kitchen and four forges, with the residence of the Master of the Horse, stood upon the site of the excavations, so that the walls lately uncovered no doubt formed portions of the palace where public business was transacted, and where public treasure was stored.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT SANSKRITIST.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. LAXMAN Ramchandra Vaidya, M.A., L.L.B., Advocate of the High Court at Bombay; which occurred yesterday morning. Mr. Vaidya had been suffering from brain fever for a week or so, but his death was not expected. He was the son of a Shastri of the Chitpaun Brahmin caste, and was born at Dhabhol, in Ratnagiri District, where he received his primary Marathi education. He was then sent to the Ratnagiri High School to learn English. Mr. Vaidya was distinguished even when a youth for his natural taste for the Sanskrit Literature. Even when a boy he was fond of preparing Sanskrit compositions. After passing the Matriculation at a very early age he obtained the 1st Juggonnath Shunker Sett Scholarship. He had brilliant progress for three years at the Elphinstone College. Mr. Vaidya took his B.A. degree in January, 1883, with a first class in languages, and a Sanskrit prize, the Bhau Daji Prize. He was then appointed to a Fellowship at the Elphinstone College. After spending two years at the College, under Dr. Wordsworth and Dr. Peterson, he took his M.A. degree in January, 1885, with the Bhugwandas Sanskrit Scholarship. He was then promoted to the Senior Fellowship at the Elphinstone College, where he remained for one year, adding reputation as a Sanskrit teacher to his already acquired and justly merited fame as the best Sanskrit scholar. After taking the degree of LL.B. in January, 1887, he studied to qualify himself as an advocate; a profession which he had set his mind upon following from the time when, as a boy of ten, he heard of the present Mr. Justice Telang passing as an Advocate. He was admitted as an Advocate of the High Court of Bombay last June, his examiners being highly pleased with his work. After passing his LL.B. Mr. Vaidya did not spend his leisure hours in idleness, but employed them in compiling a Sanskrit dictionary for the use of the students of the High Schools and the Colleges. This standard Sanskrit dictionary added to Mr. Vaidya's reputation, and he was now admitted on all hands as the fittest successor to Dr. Bhandarkar as a Sanskrit scholar. This Sanskrit dictionary was a long-felt desideratum, and Mr. Vaidya was the fittest person to satiafy the wants of poor students. His next work was a commentary on Bhaminiwalas, an original composition. The genuineness of this composition firmly established his position as a Sanskritist. He was now a man of established reputation and his name, L. R. Vaidya, was known to every cultivated Hindu gentleman of this Presidency. He was appointed a Sanskrit examiner in 1885 for the Matriculation Examination, and from 1886 to 1890 he was a Sanskrit Examiner for the P.E., First B.A., and Second B. A. Examinations. His questions showed a thorough knowledge and a deep insight into the mines of Sanskrit Literature. It was only a few months before his death that he was appointed to act for Dr. Peterson as the Sanskrit Professor at the Elphinstone College, and in this capacity he gave the utmost satisfaction to the students. Of his public career we have to say nothing, for he only commenced it a few months ago. He was to have given his "maiden speech" at the Hemantotsava meeting last Saturday, but it was postponed on account of his illness. His death is a real loss to scholarship in the Bombay Presidency, for his place as a Sanskrit scholar can hardly be filled at present. He leaves a young widow and his old parents and a host of friend and admirers to bemoan his loss.

The Elphinstone College will be closed to-day out of respect for his memory.

THE THANNA CULPABLE HOMICIDE CASE.

AT the Thanna Sessions yesterday, before Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Sessions Judge of Thanna, and a jury, Hormusjee Dorabjee Davierwalla, a wealthy Parsee landowner and cultivator, residing in the village of Kavada, was brought up again on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and with doing grievous bodily hurt to Deolya Dhangdaja, a Hindu labourer in his employ, on the 6th of August last.

Mr. Ramchandra Acharya, Public Prosecutor for the District of Thanna, prosecuted, and Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Narayen Amrit and Luxman Joglekar, pleaders, defended the accused.

Wajee Jetya, a woman, calling herself a labourer, was first called and examined by Mr. Acharya. She said that on the 6th of August last she met Bhicaria Luxmon near the house of the accused. He was carrying in his arms the deceased who seemed to be much exhausted, and was bleeding profusely from the nose. She was at a distance of about two hundred yards from the place, where Bhicaria was standing with his brother. She did not then inquire what Deolya was suffering from, but about four days afterwards she learnt that he had died.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherozshaw, witness said that she had heard it said that Deolya had died from cholera.

Rajya, a fellow-casteman of the deceased, was next examined by counsel for the prosecution. He said that he was a native *vaid* and often gave medicine to the people of Kavada. On the 6th of August last he was called to see Deolya, the deceased. When witness entered the house of the deceased he was lying on a mattress near a warm *shigree*. Bhicaria was fomenting his chest and back. Witness saw on the chest and back of the deceased several black marks. They seemed to him to have been the result of severe blows. At that time the nose and cheeks of the deceased were covered with dried blood. Witness found deceased in a precarious and almost hopeless condition, and so did not like to take upon himself the responsibility of treating him. Deceased was at that time rather cold. While he was sitting on the mattress deceased told witness that he had been shut up in a room and assaulted by the accused. About the 10th of August last, witness heard of the death of the deceased. He heard a rumour which was then rife that Deolya died of cholera. Several people in the village said Deolya died from cholera, and so witness also said the same thing.

Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar was next called and examined by Mr. Acharya said. When the deceased died in August last, it was said by most people that he died of cholera. His death was also registered as resulting from *modshee* or cholera. The defence also said that the deceased died from cholera. To clear up the doubt Dr. Kirtikar was especially called on behalf of the prosecution. He said: I know the Marathi word *modshee*. Its meaning is very vague. It may be any disease of the bowels which doubles a man up. It may be a bad stomach-ache or it may also be cholera. The word *modshee* is generally used by Marathas to denote indigestion or diarrhœa. If a man came to me and said he was suffering from *modshee* I would not jump to the conclusion that he had cholera. If there are several persons in one house suffering from *modshee* I would say that there is a run of cases of *modshee*. I will not, however, call it epidemic in the sense in which cholera is called epidemic.

Mr. Acharya: In cases of cholera, Dr. Kirtikar, have you ever observed bleeding from the nose?—No, never.

Examined by Mr. Pherozshaw Dr. Kirtikar said: In the mousoons generally and in the months of July and August especially, diarrhœa prevailed in Kavada and the other villages in its vicinity. In the earliest stage of cholera a man gets cold. Also in cases of severe external injuries, if there be an immediate collapse, a man gets cold. If he survives that collapse he again gets warm and fever soon supervenes. If he does not, however, survive that collapse death symptoms begin to set in very soon. The meaning given by Molesworth in his Dictionary of the word *modshee* is correct. That is not, however, its only meaning.

The Court: If a man came to you, Dr. Kirtikar, with bruises on his chest and back and his nose bleeding what would be your first inference?—I would presume that it was the result of severe external injuries. The bleeding of the nose might be caused by a shock to the lungs. It may also be caused by a severe blow given right upon the nose.

The Court: Is it very common in this country, Dr. Kirtikar, that natives die from any severe injuries received by them on their chest?—Yes, very common. If a native receives a very severe blow on his chest he very rarely recovers.

Jankya Lalkya, a labourer, was next examined by Mr. Acharya. He said that he knew Jangli, the wife of the deceased. He had often seen her drive with the accused. Such conduct on her part was very improper for a Warlee women and also very irritating for a husband. If a Warlee woman went with a Parsee like that, her caste people would not admit her in their caste.

At this state the enquiry was adjourned until to-day.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TEACHER AND Co., Bombay.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday, there were present:—Colonel Merewether, in the chair, Mr. E. B. Carrol. Mr Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Mr. N. B. Barbhaya, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Captain Walshe.

REMOVING THE VEHAR MAIN AT BYCULLA.

The Committ

SPORTING NOTES.

M. LUPIN, the esteemed French owner, who is about to sell off his horses, is a member of the English Jockey Club—a great compliment, seeing that there are only four foreign members, if we except those belonging to the royal families of Europe. M. Lupin has been racing over 60 years; indeed, he bought several horses at Hampton Court in 1837, when the breeding stud belonging to William IV. was sold off. M. Lupin has often won a race in England. He took the Goodwood Cup with Jouvence in 1853. M. Lupin's name is not lacking from the roll of "classic" winners, for in 1876 Enguerrande divided the Oaks after a dead heat with another French filly, Camelia, the property of Count de Lagrange. M. Lupin was one of the original members of the French Jockey Club, and helped to found the race named after the club, and corresponding to our Derby. He won this race many times. As a young man M. Lupin used occasionally to ride his own horses, but he never had much success in the saddle.

During their travel in the west, Messrs. Dunn and White thought they would like to see the Logan Rock, so left Penzance under the direction of a local guide, who assured them they only had an easy half-mile to walk. After dragging his gouty foot over half a mile of rocky road, and ascertaining that they had at least the same distance in front of them, Richard stood still, and surprised the guide with the following monologue:—"You told us we had half a mile to walk, you flagitious, facinorous fustigation; you pervicacious parallelogram of a pragmatical parachronism. We've another mile to trudge, you anfractuous apophthegm, you catachrestical calculator, you marigenous melancholy megatherium, you vertigenous crapulous wassailer. If you come within reach of my crutch, I'll make the erubescent fluid flow from your nosopoetic nasal necessity; I'll create a caliginous obtenebration of your ocular oppigneration, you multiloquent Machiavellian." And the guide "guyed."

A big ride is shortly to be attempted by one of the best known of our gentlemen steeplechase riders, a captain in the Royal Horse Artillery. He proposes to start early in March from Quetta, and proceed through Afghanistan, via Cabul, Balkh, Bokhara, and Khiva, and so into Russia, then across Russia, entering Germany near Warsaw, and so on to Calais; or else from Kurachee through Beloochistan and Persia, crossing the Caucasus into Russia. The gallant gunner proposes to take two horses, leading and riding each in turn, and hopes to be able to accomplish 200 miles per week on an average. As he intends to publish his experiences in the event of success, we may look forward to a book that will rival, if it does not excel in interest, Captain Burnaby's work on his famous ride to Khiva.

It is to be hoped the Stewards of the Jockey Club will judge the alleged jockey ring on its merits, and not hesitate to mete out punishment where it is deserved. If any jockey has been found to have owned horses without permission, off he must go, while no offender must be retained on account of any valuable engagements he may have entered into for the future. A pretty general opinion prevails in sporting circles that the Stewards will adopt a weak-kneed policy, and let some of the jockeys off with a caution. This, however, will not satisfy those who have several times received hints of certain abuses, and have been unable to attack them on account of the peculiar libel laws. Lord March and his colleagues must not toy with the nettle.

One would have thought the running days of W. G. George were done. The old champion himself is not of that opinion, however, and has challenged Harry Darren, of New York at half a mile, three-quarters, and one mile. In his day W. G. George was in the sphere of athletics what another "W. G." was, or is, in the cricket world. We have many good men of the present day, although none of them quite comes up to George before at all distances from half a mile to 10 miles. His brother, A. B. George, now of the Manhattan Club, is also a gifted runner.

Of all the acceptances, surely friend Hyde is to be congratulated upon the success which has so far attended the Great Jubilee Stakes. The race is at present overburdened with good things—Morion, Surefoot, Sainfoin amongst them—and should not only produce much speculation, but result in as exciting a finish as was seen last year, when The Imp squeezed home. By the way, 6st 10lb. is not a crushing weight for last year's winner.

The trainer who is doing the largest business at present is James Ryan, with nearly 80 horses in training and upwards of 200 in all to look after, including mares, yearlings, and foals. It would be interesting to know the precise amount that is expended year by year on this vast establishment. The 80 horses that are being trained are of the very highest breeding, and very different to Joseph Cannon's scratch lot of 70.

Since the lamented death of his father, "young James Dover" has gradually increased the number of horses he has to train, and he starts the year with 24. General Pearson is still a liberal patron of the stable, and if he could only find another Achievement, "young Jim" would soon make as great a name as his father as a trainer of bloodstock.

When the Stewards of the Jockey Club say that certain reace-course officials shall not receive more than a certain sum for their services, to be consistent they should include in their restriction those official who are also officials of the Jockey Club. A judge or starter is not, perhaps, overpaid at £10 or £15 a day, but managers and clerks of courses have much to complain of in the small salaries the Stewards declare to be sufficient for them.

The appendix to Sir G. Chetwynd's book should, says *Truth*, certainly be omitted, for the notion of dragging through all the dreary details of Sir George Chetwynd's examination, cross-examination, and re-examination reminds one of the famous story of the Italian criminal who had to make his choice between reading Guicciardini's history and the galleys. He chose the book, but after a few chapters, it was too much for him; so he went patiently to the chain and the oar.

Horses that go well, says Mr. John Corlett, often deceive terribly when tried, as, for instance, Stop, at Kingsclere last year. Half the House of Lords, with the Prince of Wales at their head, had a day off in order to to witness the magnificent spectacle of the trial of this filly, and they rubbed their eyes indeed when she finished last.

That the Prince of Wales has added to his stud of hackneys at Sandringham by purchasing of Mr. Joseph Flinn, of Bishop's Stortford, his mare Mathilda by Reality (in foal to his prize colt Knappgelt), and also his two year old filly, Stortford Movement by Donowitz.

Like Mr. Milner, Prince Soltykoff accepts with his "whole fleet" for the Lincoln Handicap, and the probabilities are that in each case the reasons for the step are the same, namely, that the owner of the animals has not the smallest idea of which is the best.

The City and Suburban is a race, the betting upon which is very much affected by the result of the Lincoln Handicap, but the end of which is almost invariably a vindication of public form. The greatest difficulty is to coincide public form with an adverse market. Wait for the acceptances, do that, and the winner of the City and Suburban is the residuum.

The Prince of Wales has often urged John Porter to remove to Newmarket, but the trainer is too fond of his garden and his roses to be tempted to leave Kingsclere, where stables are truly palatial. At Newmarket there are no gardens worth speaking of, and to most of the houses not even the patch that the dweller in suburban London enjoys.

There is no better known figure at Newmarket than that of "Billy" Rogers. After he has attended as "head lad" to Hayhoe's horses, he looks after the few Mr. "Leopold" has placed under his care, as well as those of his friend John Laurance, the Jockey Club official, who breeds and races one or two of "his own."

The Grand National is always a difficult race upon which to act, and it will be almost well to await the acceptances. However, Ilex, Inishfail, and Veil appear to possess fairly good chances of success, and will probably accept.

The evergreen Harry Hutchens, who won the Sheffield Handicap, used to be one of Smith's bookstall boys at Putney station. Mr. Unvin, of Sheffield, who has often backed him, won a big stake over yesterday's victory.

For the Grand National both Ilex and Emperor will run. Arthur Nightingall will ride the former, and Willie Nightingall the last named. Thornton has been engaged to ride Dominion, and Mr. Atkinson rides Leprechaun.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steam-ship Frieda, 1,335 tons, Captain W Redhead, cleared yesterday for Madras in ballast.

THE Barque Osburgha, 346 tons, Captain D Peack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, Mr John Harris as cabin and 66 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain A Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr H Smith as cabin and one deck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Venetia, 1,550 tons, Captain T F Creery, will sail to-day for China with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ebro	1591	Morgan	A	F Muir & Co
„ Sculptor	850	McAllister	C	B I S N Co
„ Emir	2670	Robson	D	K Nixon & Co
Ship G. Caladh	494	Lamont	H	F Muir & Co.
S.S. Bendi	2236	Beneke	K	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ Wai	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Ashlands	1491	McEwan	P	W&A Graham & Co
„ Megna	753	Steuart	Q	M Mackenzie & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Krishna	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co.
„ Poonani	Do.	Do.
„ Bheema	Do.	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Singapore	2432	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni.
„ Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F Bazoni.
„ Venetia	1698	Creery	5	P & O S N Co
„ Pekin	2733	Harris	6	P & O S N Co
„ Lycia	2116	Jones	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	13	E Bates & Co
„ Pemba	986	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kapurthala	671	Rothwell	M Mackenzie & Co

MERSWETHER GRAVING DOCK,

S.S. Wardha	1262	Wadge	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Osburgha (barque)	Peack	Mauritius, Dec 31.
	Landaura (s)	Clark	Calcutta, Feb 14.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Indramayo (s)	Leslie	Antwerp.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.
	Glen Caladh (sq)	Lamond	Chittagong.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Venetia, Creery, for China.
„ Frieda, Redhead, for Madras.

The steamer Aska, began to load yesterday for K. Coast and Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macdonald s—4 cases silvered plate glass, S Lilladhur; 30 cases gingerwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Armenia s—4 casks chemicals, A B Master; 194 cases whisky, and 65 cases rum and gingerwine, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

Kirby Hall s—107 packages empty sodawater bottles, &c, Treacher and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Graham s—50 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Armenia s—2 hogsheads whisky and 20 cases wine, Phipson and Co; 151 cases whisky, Dhanleebhoy Cowasjee; 125 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Clan Macdonald s—31 cases whisky, Croft Wells and Co; 5 cases ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 13 cases whisky, George Lockhart and Co.

Britannia s—1 hogshead whisky, M Rusee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—18 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 9 cases photo materials, J Neuberg; 10 cases port, R Ramchundra and Co; 92 cases wine and spirit, 250 hogsheads ale, and 26 cases beer, Cutler Palmer and Co; 35 cases wines, Jamsetjee Framjee; 1 qr cask gingerwine, and 1 hogshead gin, Phillips and Co; 20 cases liqueurs, A N and C Service Co-operative Society of India; 4 cases medicine and 40 cases wine, D Cowasjee.

Kerbela—17 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Shannon s—10 cases champagne, R Ramchundra and Co.

Labourdonnais —25 cases brandy, Phipson and Co.

Peninsular s—40 cases gin, Phipson and Co.

Henzada s—50 cases wine, Phipson and Co.

Eden Hall s—90 cases wine, Phipson and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Labourdonnais s—1 hogshead claret, Phipson and Co.

Clyde s—200 cases brandy, Nowroji Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—1 hogshead rectified sprit, 1 hogshead brandy, and 1 hogshead rum, Pestonjee and Co.

Ehrenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, S B Fraser and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—4 hogsheads sherry, Phipson and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Imperatrix s—39 bales printing paper, M Moolchund and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Paul Revere s—10,000 cases kerosine oil, V Ebram and Co.

FROM BATOUM.

Frieda s—5,000 cases kerosine oil, L Chuttoo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—102 bales wool, Kika Khooshall; 82 bales wool, D Nagjee; 42 bales wool, B Sajeen; 61 bales wool, V Hunsraj; 100 bales cotton, Croft Wells and Co; 365 bales cotton, John Fachiri; 16 bales grey shirting Volkart Brothers; 111 bales wool, L Chuttoo.

FOR ANTWERP.

Emir s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 4,0 0 cwts linseed, F L Batlibai and Co; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 16,007½ cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 10 bales hemp, R Kaderbhoy; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Lycia s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 895 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ashlands s—6,690 cwts gingellysced, John Fachiri; 775 cwts gingellysced, N Purshotum; 800 cwts dry copras, Tod Durant and Co; 6,500 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts gingellysced, Tyabjee and Co; 1980 cwts castorseed, 990 cwts mustardseed, and 1,239 cwts gingellysced, John Fachiri; 245 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Ackworth s—1,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 500 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 650 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wennington Hall s—6,000 cwts linseed and 2,413 cwts gingellysced, Killick Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bendi s—110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 110 bales cotton, David Sasson and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bendi s—800 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Windsor s—1,000 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 314 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 700 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton and 999 cwts gingellysced, Tod Durant and Co.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Windsor s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 300 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—15 cwts sharkfins, J M Sowjeebhoy.

Bisagno s—83 tons old iron, R Tyabjee and Co; 245 cwts sandalwood, P F Talati; 41 bales cotton, E Noordin and Co; 70 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—30 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

NOTICES.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.

The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.

These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store throughout the Australian Colonies.

PASTA MACK.

TRADE MARK.

For Bath & Toilet Use.

This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*

MACK

Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE

The sweetest of all sweet odours. The original and only true Essence is ATKINSON'S. Beware of Imitations.

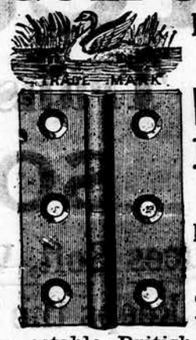
ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

When of good quality Eau de Cologne is one of the most refreshing Perfumes. ATKINSON'S English make is universally acknowledged to be the finest. Of all Dealers.

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, "White Rose," and address in full.

GOLD & CO.'S



TRADE MARK.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."

Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I now from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:

CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere. Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.

Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., EDELJEE'S PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE AND EXTRA STOUT.

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

ALLSOPP'S EXTRA STOUT only requires to be known to become as popular as Allsopp's Pale Ale.

ALLSOPP'S Sole Agents for Bottled Beers in India, specially brewed for India and specially bottled by the Company, are—

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE ..... MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

KURRACHEE .. MR. H. J. RUSTOMJEE.

COCHIN, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY ..... MESSRS. PEIRCE, LESLIE & CO.

COLOMBO .... MESSRS. BRODIE & CO.

DAWSON'S

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

TRADE

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No. 75385 MARK.

BOOTS. SHOES.

No Goods are Genuine without this Mark.

CHEAPER THAN HAND SEWN, WEAR LONGER, ARE EASIER.

TRY THE TRADE ASS WELTED BOOTS & SHOES

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS, Wholesale & Export Boot & Shoe Manufacturers, 23, LONDON WALL, LONDON.

Factories: OVERSTONE ROAD, NORTHAMPTON; ESSEX STREET, MILE END, LONDON.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELI STREET, LONDON, E.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

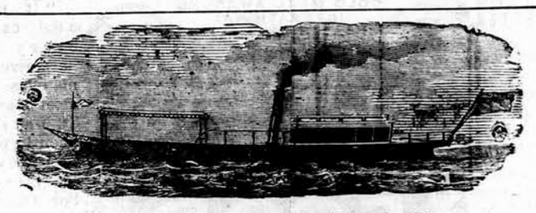
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS, BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, READING AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AND THE AGED

BEST AND CHEAPEST.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds raging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft raning down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for River navation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for Nile Expition.

NOTICES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in lib. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and Native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English of any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction *ac*	Chindwara	Parus
Chinchpoogly	Sowda	Satari	Dapki
Parel Station	Nimborah	Shapura	Akola
Dadur	Raver	Mirgaj (for Marble Rocks)	Borgaum
Sion	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Coorla	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Moortizapore
Ghat-Cooper	Chandree	Budlapoor	Mohona
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Wangni	Koorun
Tannaha	Dongergaum	Narel	Buchaira
Deewa	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Malker
Callian Junction *ab*	Khundwaa*b*	Kunjut *ab*	Chandoor
Titwalla	Jawar	Padesdari	Damergaum
Khadawali	Beerh	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Wassind	Singaji	Lanowlee *a*	Dyrgum
Shapoor	Harsud	Karli	Wurdah *b*
Atgaum	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Pownar
Khurde	Kheringee	Tulligaun	Sindee
Kussarah *a*	Hurda *a*	Salaivadi	Borce
Kgutpoora	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Kapri
Ghotee	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Saigaon
Bailgaum	Sewnee	Poonah*dd*	Jehwoor
Deolalee B. Siding	Dharam	Loonee	Keim
Nasick Rd *a*	Khundi	Goroolee	Marnesh
Kheirwadee	Dularia	Yeoat	Unger
Niphar	Karsee (for Hoshangabad)	Kheirgaum	Mohol
Nasulgaum	Rampur	Patus	Packney
Munmar	Bagra	Dhond *b*	Sholapur *ac*
Nandgaum *a*	Seari	Borebait	Hoodgee
Naidongree	Schaapore *ad*	Decksal and Bheegwan	Kurubgam
Chaligaum	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Doodneh
Kujgaum	Bankeri	Pomulwaree	Goodoor
Gaina	Babai	Warengaum	Goolburga
Pachora	Gadawara	Narsaum	Shahabad *abc*
Myjee	Bohanee	Khankeer	Wadi
Mussawuda	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Nulwar
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Yedsaberry
Julgaum	Kurak Bail	Nandoora	Sydapore
Bhadl		Julumb	Road
		Sheegaum *a*	Kistna
			Chickseggo
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secundera-
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	bad
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. *do.* City	Botad Nimcala	Chital Lunidhar	Dhoraji Sana-h
Limbd	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartaj
Kundli	Dhasa Lathi	Jetpur Jetalsar	Ghantchi Rajkot

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes for Dinner.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

Have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrotulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Lafitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Cº; *Bombay*: Kamp & Cº; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
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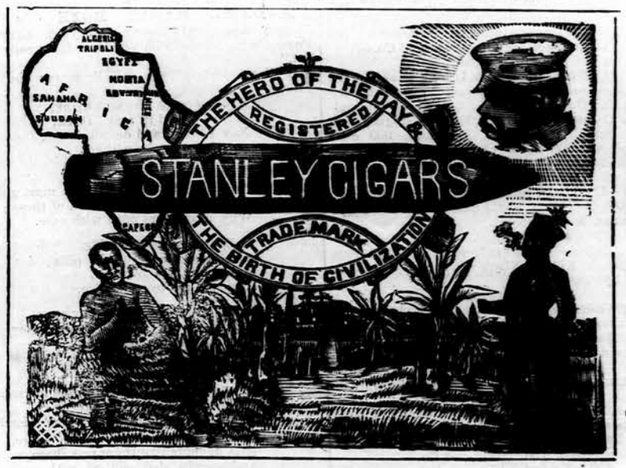

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